

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 2.

BADEN, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

NO. 50.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

| NORTH.                          |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 5:56 A. M. Daily.               |  |
| 7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday. |  |
| 9:14 A. M. Daily.               |  |
| 12:49 P. M. Daily.              |  |
| 4:19 P. M. Daily.               |  |
| 6:56 P. M. Daily.               |  |
| SOUTH.                          |  |
| 7:26 A. M. Daily.               |  |
| 11:13 A. M. Daily.              |  |
| 12:02 P. M. Daily.              |  |
| 3:44 P. M. Daily except Sunday. |  |
| 6:00 P. M. Sundays Only.        |  |
| 7:03 P. M. Daily.               |  |
| 12:19 P. M. Saturdays Only.     |  |

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

### TIME TABLE FOR BADEN LINE.

| Leaving Time from Holy Cross. | Leaving Time from Baden Station. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 8:55 A. M.                    | 9:02 A. M.                       |
| 9:10 "                        | 9:40 "                           |
| 9:50 "                        | 10:20 "                          |
| 10:30 "                       | 11:00 "                          |
| 11:10 "                       | 11:40 "                          |
| 11:50 "                       | 12:20 P. M.                      |
| 12:30 P. M.                   | 1:00 "                           |
| 1:10 "                        | 1:40 "                           |
| 1:50 "                        | 2:20 "                           |
| 2:30 "                        | 3:00 "                           |
| 3:10 "                        | 3:40 "                           |
| 3:50 "                        | 4:20 "                           |
| 4:30 "                        | 5:00 "                           |
| 5:10 "                        | 5:40 "                           |
| 5:50 "                        | 6:00 "                           |

## STR. CAROLINE. CAPT. LEALE

### TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for what at Abasco, south San Francisco, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M. Returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

## POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

## MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North..... 9:40 3:10  
" South..... 10:20 3:30

## MAIL CLOSURE.

No. 5, South..... 9:10 a. m.  
No. 14, North..... 9:40 a. m.  
No. 13, South..... 9:40 a. m.  
No. 6, North..... 3:05 p. m.  
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. Geo. Wallace every Sunday, in Grace Church, Morning Services at 11 a. m., two Sundays in each month, and Evening Services at 7:30 p. m., two Sundays in each month, alternating. See local column. Sunday School at 3:15 p. m. Regular choir practice every Friday evening at 7:45 p. m.

## MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journey-men Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Brewery Hall.

## DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

| JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT             |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Hon. G. H. Buck                  | Redwood City |
| TREASURER                        |              |
| F. P. Chamberlain                | Redwood City |
| TAX COLLECTOR                    |              |
| F. M. Granger                    | Redwood City |
| DISTRICT ATTORNEY                |              |
| H. W. Walker                     | Redwood City |
| ASSESSOR                         |              |
| C. D. Hayward                    | Redwood City |
| COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER        |              |
| J. F. Johnston                   | Redwood City |
| SHERIFF                          |              |
| Wm. P. McEvoy                    | Redwood City |
| AUDITOR                          |              |
| Geo. Barker                      | Redwood City |
| SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS        |              |
| Miss Etta M. Tilton              | Redwood City |
| CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR |              |
| Jas. Crowe                       | Redwood City |
| SURVEYOR                         |              |
| W. B. Gilbert                    | Redwood City |

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., says a call has been issued for the eighth annual convention of the Boys' and Girls' National Home and Employment Association, to be held in that city on December 14 and 15.

William R. Finch of Wisconsin has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Paraguay and Uruguay. The following Consuls are appointed: James Dodge of Indiana, to Nagasaki, Japan; Alvin Smith of Ohio, to Trinidad, West Indies.

Lieutenant Peary has arrived in Boston and reports having completed arrangements with the Eskimos for planting colonies with bases of supplies along the route which he proposes to take in his dash for the North Pole next summer.

It is reported now, in regard to the English government concessions in the interest of silver, that, subject to certain conditions, three points may be conceded, namely, a reopening of the Indian mints, the holding of one-fifth silver in the Bank of England reserve, and the raising of legal tender silver from £2 to £5.

The operations against the Mohmands on the Afghan frontier are proceeding satisfactorily. General Westmacott has completely demolished the headquarters of the Hadda Mulla, in the village of Jarrohi, blowing up all the fortifications. While this was being done, a body of Sepoys was caught in ambush in a defile, and sharp fighting ensued, but the Sepoys succeeded in retiring with a slight loss.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

### Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

#### ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events That Are Boiled Down to Suit our Busy Readers.

Tax collections at Pasadena in September were \$2834.20.

Recent rains have damaged the Chino valley beet crop.

The Santa Fe is pushing its station improvements at Riverside.

Ventura's teachers' institute has ended. It was very successful.

The San Pedro harbor improvement will be proceeded with at once.

The training ship Adams is on her way from San Francisco to Honolulu.

E. C. Brown has been held at Ventura charged with selling mortgaged property.

Mrs. U. S. Grant will return to San Diego soon to make that city her permanent home.

The Cutting Fruit Packing Company of Fresno has reduced the price of packing raisins one-quarter of a cent off each form.

W. W. Stoussland of Visalia has leased the Hotel Jeffrey at Salinas, Monterey county, and will assume possession in a few days.

One man was fatally burned and six other persons injured by the explosion of a gasoline stove on West Adams street in Seattle, Wash.

Land owners in Tulare county are raising the rent of their lands, and now want one-third of the crop, instead of one-fifth, as heretofore.

Major Simpson has retired from the management of the Depot hotel at Fresno, and will go to San Mateo. Simpson is succeeded by Peter Sikels.

E. S. Holden, director of the Lick Observatory, has sent a letter of resignation to the Board of University Regents, the resignation to take effect January 1st.

The Whatcom, Wash., teachers have entered into a contract to sell their warrants at 92 cents. This is a good deal better than last year, as most of them received only 85 cents.

The sealing schooner J. Eppinger has returned to San Francisco from Behring Sea, bringing 448 seal skins and eleven other skins. She made the voyage from Unalaska in fifteen days.

Three stage coaches were held up and their occupants robbed near Angels, Cal. The robbers killed two horses and wounded several of the passengers and then made their escape.

The prune shipments for last week from San Jose broke the record. They amounted to 5,216,980 pounds and were over 200,000 pounds in excess of those of any previous week on record.

An explosion at the California powder works near Santa Cruz, destroyed the eight buildings of the company and much valuable machinery. Fortunately no one was at the mills, and there was no loss of life.

The raisin growers of Fresno county are standing united for a minimum price of 3½ cents in the sweat box. A mass-meeting of 200 growers was held at Fresno, and the decision was to stand for that price.

The Board of Supervisors at Santa Rosa have elected Carl H. Nielsen County Superintendent of Schools to succeed E. W. Davis, resigned. Nielsen has been a member of the County Board of Education some time.

Mrs. O. Cleveland has willed her Orphans' Home in South Pasadena to the Salvation Army. They will have to pay off a mortgage of \$2000 on the place. It will be converted into a rescue home for fallen women.

In consequence of the passage of a bill by the legislature of Arizona, exempting from all taxes for fifteen years railroads on which work was begun within one year, notice of intention to build thirty-one roads, aggregating 3000 miles, have been filed.

Word has been received that Ex-Mayor Fred Cope of Seattle has been drowned in a creek on the Skaguay trail while fording it with a horse. He slipped and was instantly washed away. His body has not been recovered.

Patrick Savage, a tailor, of San Pedro, shot and probably fatally wounded William Roach. Savage claimed Roach was indebted to him in the sum of \$90, and in discussing the debt he shot Roach, who refused to pay the amount.

Santa Monica is to build a new school house. Bids were recently offered for the school bonds and the bonds were awarded to the Oakland Bank of Savings, which offered \$16,701 for the fifteen bonds of \$1000 each. The last of the bonds is payable in ten years.

Adolph Samuels, editor and proprietor of the Daily Abend Post, of San Francisco, is dead, aged 70 years. He was a veteran newspaper man, well known throughout the coast. He leaves

a wife and three children, one of whom, Leon Samuels, is a prominent attorney of that city.

A gold quartz discovery is reported from Thomas Creek, twelve miles from Paskenta, near Red Bluff. The discovery was the result of years of searching for the mother lode of a quartz boulder found some years ago on Sourd Flat. A shaft has been sunk, and ore said to be valued at \$70 a ton taken out.

Judgment for over \$100,000 has been given the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco against Andrew J. Barnes, former Indian agent on the Hoopa Valley reservation, for a shortage in accounts. The litigation has been going on for twelve years. Barnes is dead, and it is doubtful if anything can be recovered.

Henry J. Crocker, President of the California Wine-makers' Corporation, has left for the East to dispose of this season's dry wine vintage controlled by the corporation, and amounting to 17,000,000 gallons. His mission was made necessary because the usual California buyers are disinclined to handle the output this year.

Articles of incorporation of no less than ten fishing and mining companies have been filed with the County Clerk at San Francisco. The incorporators and directors of each are B. C. Haines, J. Deming, Henry Plagemann, Rudolph Herold, Jr., and James McNab. They propose to conduct fishing and mining operations in Alaska and elsewhere.

A letter has been received by Secretary Wiggins of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles from E. S. Steele of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, asking for information regarding the industry of extracting perfumes from flowers. The plan is to establish flower farms in Southern California. Wiggins is looking up the matter.

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco is to have a new steamer ready for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company by next March. The vessel will be modern in every particular, and will be named the Senator. The Senator will take the place of the Orizaba on the Mexican route, and will have room for fifty-first-class and fifty second-class passengers. Cold storage appliances will be introduced.

The total shipments of fresh deciduous fruit from this State up to the 1st of September reached the enormous amount of 9555 carloads, as against 3603 carloads during the same period in 1896. The shipments made prior to August 1st are said to have paid well, but those made since that date have been subjected to severe competition from the fruit grown in the Eastern States, the production of which seems to have been on a large scale in spite of the early reports which indicated shortages, especially of the peach crop on the Atlantic seaboard.

The expansion of the Eastern market is remarkable and indicates that with the return of general prosperity in manufacturing and cognate industries it will be able to absorb all of our surplus fruit for some years to come.

The anti-cigarette law of Tennessee, enacted by the Assembly of Tennessee at its last session, has been declared unconstitutional by Circuit Judge Lorton of Nashville.

A woman named Mrs. Caroline Raginus, hailing from West Point, murdered her four children and committed suicide by asphyxiation in a hotel at New York.

The suit of Dr. Daniel Potter of Baptist Tabernacle fame, against John D. Rockefeller for \$250,000 for criminal libel, has been dismissed by the presiding judge in New York.

The old United States frigate Constitution, better known as "Old Ironsides," has been towed from Portsmouth, N. H., to Boston. She will be laid up for good as an historical relic.

Antonio Apache, a full blooded Apache Indian, is soon to enter Harvard University. He is a grandson of the great chief Cochise, and is well advanced in the different branches of a liberal education.

All the wheat and flour we export from America barely suffices to pay for the sugar imported from foreign countries. And yet there are thousands of acres in the country adapted to sugar beet cultivation.

A special meeting of the Naval Dock Board was called recently at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to consider the reports as to the disabled conditions of all but one of the timber structures owned by the Government.

The Liberal Congress of Religions has completed its programme for the fourth annual session to be held at Nashville, Tenn., October 19th-24th. The chief subject of discussion will be: "Are We Outgrowing the Need of the Church?"

The United States commissioner of immigration is taking steps to debar all known anarchists from landing at American ports, and those who do succeed in landing will afterward be deported at the expense of the company in whose vessel they arrive.

Advices received at Boise, Idaho, tend to confirm the reported deal for the sale to an English syndicate of the famous Roseland mine and the Leroy. The officers of the company at first pronounced the story false, but it is now learned that a deal is really on and that the amount involved is \$5,000,000.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### Condensed Telegraphic Reports of Late Events.

#### BRIEF SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Budget of News For Easy Digestion—All Parts of the Country Represented—Interesting Items.

John A. Suller, who has been United States consul to Acapulco, Mexico, for twenty years, is dead.

Four of a crew of seven were drowned at North Long Branch, New Jersey, by the capsizing of a fishing boat.

It is rumored that ex-President Cleveland is laying wires for election as United States Senator from New Jersey.

The Dexter Park horse pavilion at Chicago has been burned, and over a hundred horses cremated. The loss is \$25,000.

Two men have been killed and another fatally injured by the explosion of a boiler at the Parker mill at Moscow, Iowa.

The navy department has ordered that the steam corvette Yantic be turned over to the Chicago naval militia organization.

A gas explosion is reported in the Parrish mine three miles from Wilkes-barre, Pa. It is thought several are killed and many injured.

The United States geological department is conducting a series of surveys in the Yellowstone national park under the direction of Walter H. Weed.

The latest and most peculiar organization of record is that of the American Brotherhood of Cripples, which has just been established at St. Louis, Mo.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' Association threaten to cut the price of beer from \$4.50 to \$2 to force the rebellious brewers into the association.

Senator Deboe will urge Congressman John Wilson of Barbourville, Ky., for the presidency of the Civil Service Commission, now held by John Proctor.

Seven houses were burned at North Des Moines, Iowa, from a blaze in a barn near by. The flames were carried by a strong wind. The loss was \$80,000.

The steamer City of Columbia is being fitted out at New York and the Delaware at Philadelphia, both for voyages to the Klondike diggings in the spring.

The United States Navy will be represented in Central America during the Guatemalan revolution by the Newark at Nicaragua and the Alert at Champerico.

The anti-cigarette law of Tennessee, enacted by the Assembly of Tennessee at its last session, has been declared unconstitutional by Circuit Judge Lorton of Nashville.

A woman named Mrs. Caroline Raginus, hailing from West Point, murdered her four children and committed suicide by asphyxiation in a hotel at New York.

The suit of Dr. Daniel Potter of Baptist Tabernacle fame, against John D. Rockefeller for \$250,000 for criminal libel, has been dismissed by the presiding judge in New York.

The old United States frigate Constitution, better known as "Old Ironsides," has been towed from Portsmouth, N. H., to Boston. She will be laid up for good as an historical relic.

Antonio Apache, a full blooded Apache Indian, is soon to enter Harvard University. He is a grandson of the great chief Cochise, and is well advanced in the different branches of a liberal education.

All the wheat and flour we export from America barely suffices to pay for the sugar imported from foreign countries. And yet there are thousands of acres in the country adapted to sugar beet cultivation.

A special meeting of the Naval Dock Board was called recently at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to consider the reports as to the disabled conditions of all but one of the timber structures owned by the Government.

The Liberal Congress of Religions has completed its programme for the fourth annual session to be held at Nashville, Tenn., October 19th-24th. The chief subject of discussion will be: "Are We Outgrowing the Need of the Church?"

The United States commissioner of immigration is taking steps to debar all known anarchists from landing at American ports, and those who do succeed in landing will afterward be deported at the expense of the company in whose vessel they arrive.

Advices received at Boise, Idaho, tend to confirm the reported deal for the sale to an English syndicate of the famous Roseland mine and the Leroy. The officers of the company at first pronounced the story false, but it is now learned that a deal is really on and that the amount involved is \$5,000,000.

## J. L. WOOD,

### Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.

#### Estimates Made, Plans Drawn.

Orders Solicited.

## FRANK MINER,

### Contractor FOR

### Grading and Teaming-work

OF ALL KINDS.

No. 1 Crushed Rock for Roadways,

Sidewalks and Concrete. Shells for

Sidewalks. Sand for plastering. Sand

and Gravel for Concrete.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Office and Stables, Lux Avenue,

South San Francisco, Cal.

## The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

BADEN, CAL.

This is the Only Store

in San Mateo County that

SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;

Boots and Shoes;

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;

Crockery and Agate Ware;

Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call

and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hav, Grain and Feed. ++ ++

Wood and Coal. ++ ++ ++

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Moderate Charges. Prompt Service.

LINDEN AVENUE,

Between Armour and Juniper Avenues

Leave Orders at Postoffice.

## I. GOLDTREE & CO.,

### Commission Brokers,

(Casserley's Seven-Mile House.)

SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

Commissions executed on all events on the Eastern and

Western Race Tracks by direct telegraphic

communication.

## PIONEER GROCERY

GEORGE KNEESE

Groceries . and . Merchandise . Generally.

—:—

## BAKERY.

Choice Canned Goods. Smoked Meats.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.

—:—

My stock is extra choice and my prices cheaper

than city prices.

My Order Agent and Delivery Wagons visit all

parts of South San Francisco and the country ad-

jacent daily. All orders promptly filled.

—:—

GEO. KNEESE,

206 GRAND AVENUE.

## J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

—:—

## GENERAL :: MERCHANDISE.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES

CROCKERY,

MEN'S CLOTHING

ETC., ETC., ETC.

—:—

::: Free Delivery. :::

Our wagons will deliver goods to the surrounding

country free of charge. We are prepared to fill the largest

orders.

Drugs and Medicines. Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. EIKERENKOTTER & CO.

Corner Grand ..... and ..... San Bruno Ave



# THE ENTERPRISE.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM  
Editor and Proprietor.

Well, which vaudeville manager will sign the Count of Turin first?

As usual the threatened uprising in Afghanistan turns out to be Ameer rumor.

Notwithstanding Dawson is so far north the Klondike miners all describe it as a "hot town."

As wheat rises it is noticed the pound loaves of the bakers have a tendency to go short by from two to four ounces.

And now the Greeks want another fight with Turkey. Wasn't the running expense of the recent war enough for them?

An exchange has an editorial query to this effect: "Is the world over-crowded?" Certainly, as long as Weyler is in it.

A Kansas man wants to trade a guitar for a baby carriage. Going in for vocal instead of instrumental music, probably.

Since Prince Henri got his stomach scratched thoughtful Frenchmen who are going to a duel will take out accident policies.

The prince of Wales has a hundred pairs of gloves, which make it impossible for scandal-mongers to handle him without them.

Lots of women commit crimes these days, but still, men do not seem to have turned all the work over to them because of the fact.

The Washington Star says: "The police are still looking in vain for Murderer Fautz." Naturally, as they are constantly on a Fautz trail.

A man named Hamburger is a member of the American commission to the Paris exposition. It is to be hoped that he won't set his "steak" too high.

The Mullah of Hudah has laid down his arms and dispersed in disgust over the way in which the names of his people were spelled in the cablegrams.

The women who have gone to Klondike to get either a husband or a fortune, possibly both, will probably be glad to get back home without either.

A Massachusetts man who left home a few days ago to walk to the Klondike says he "proposes to take along a pair of snowshoes." He'd better also take along a pair of wooden legs.

A St. Louis girl 18 years old has been married twice, divorced twice and secured \$5,000 damages from a railway company, all within three months. And yet they call that town slow.

A wife in Sedgwick, Kan., has sued for divorce "because at the time of her marriage the husband did not inform her that he was subject to epilepsy." Well, wasn't he a fit companion for her?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox wants a tax levied on bachelors. She also says that "a happy marriage offers more real pleasure in any one month than bachelors find in a lifetime." Then why punish the bachelors further?

A New Jersey boy is exciting a great deal of wonder in medical circles by constantly spinning about like a top. We believe he is the first resident of that State who has ever succeeded in outwitting the mosquitoes.

The man who pays cash for what he buys ought to get a lower price than the man who gains credit; but in ordinary transactions he pays the same price, which is equivalent to paying the interest on his fellow's credit.

"Did you ever think," asks Corbett, "that a good punch will knock a man out quicker than a bullet or a knife thrust?" If there is a subject on earth Mr. Corbett is pre-eminently qualified to discuss it is the efficacy of a good punch.

A young man in Atlantic, Iowa, took his girl to the theater and her ticket won a bicycle. He seized the bicycle, as he had bought the ticket. The boy-cott is an unholty weapon, but the young ladies of Atlantic should remember that there are exceptions to all rules.

The cable informs an expectant world that Mary Anderson Navarro "still has her lovely rose-bud complexion." If our Mary will kindly furnish the regulation testimonial she will not only help the manufacturer but enable us all to have a rose-bud hue.

The man who is always preaching has very little time for practicing. He may be unimpaired "faith without works is void," but the people who are compelled to continually listen to his preaching, are not, and cannot be blamed for demanding a little practicing.

A burglar in Hancock, N. Y., must believe in the new woman. While he was filling a bag with silver two girls in a room overhead heard him, dressed themselves except their shoes, and suddenly confronted him with a revolver. The burglar dashed through a window, but the girls pursued him, shooting as they ran, and he dropped his bag of plunder at a stone wall in order to escape. Then the girls picked up the sil-

ver, retraced the quarter of a mile they had run, and put on their shoes.

The man who makes every other man's business his business, has more business than he can well attend to. But he does not appear to realize this fact, for he is continually telling the other fellow how he should take care of his business to his better advantage, even while the other fellow is satisfied that he is doing pretty well without help.

After a long period of playing possum, Russell Sage appeared on the New York Stock Exchange and sent the stock of Manhattan Elevated seven points up. Accompanying the advance were many rumors of improvements in the road which would increase its value as a means of rapid transit, but those who have watched the management of the Manhattan since Sage and Gould took charge of it place no credit in these stories. So long as Sage has a practical monopoly of the elevated railway business of New York city he will not spend a 10-cent piece to improve the road. The advance in the stock was merely a raid by Sage on a lot of unwary bears on the Stock Exchange.

In a talk in St. Louis the other day Bishop Vincent touched with considerable vigor upon the question of housework. He contended for a considerate treatment of servants as an honorable element of the home. They should be respected in their important sphere of work, and their self-respect cultivated. The Bishop said that he is in favor of teaching housework to all boys, no matter what their station in life. They should know how to cook, make beds, sweep and wash dishes, and this, in addition to being useful, would give them a higher appreciation of what is called woman's work. No doubt thousands of pilgrims to the Klondike would be thankful to have had a training of this kind. They must do their own housework now, whether they understand it or not.

A correspondent of an Eastern paper writes to ask why a disturbance is made about the use of the plumage of birds by milliners, when bobolinks are shot daily and served in restaurants. It is true that the bobolink is never found in his own proper name on bills of fare. No one with any sentiment would be willing to eat larks, nightingales, brown thrushes, bobolinks or doves. The accomplished chef gets around that neatly. In his vocabulary the bobolink is a reed bird and the dove a pigeon. As a sort of retribution, sparrows also are reed birds. When the knowing bon vivant thinks he is swallowing the trills and roulades of the bobolink he may really be no nearer that aesthetic feast than the squack of the sparrow. It serves him right, as the enemy of some of our finest warblers.

Chicago Times-Herald: The state board of pharmacy has acted wisely in declaring war against apothecaries and grocers who are dealing in adulterated drugs and chemicals. For some time past an investigation has been going on, and the discoveries made by the chemists employed for this work are startling. As the result it is said that more than 200 arrests will be made in Chicago. Frederick M. Schmidt, resident member of the board, says that among other peculiar things discovered by the state chemists may be enumerated "borax" which contains no borax, "lithia tablets" which contain no form of lithia, "quinine pills" which contain no quinine and "cream of tartar" containing 85 per cent of plaster of paris. Comparatively recently several fakers flooded the drug market with a new "tasteless quinine." Sufferers from ague and other forms of malarial diseases purchased the new drug eagerly, hoping thereby to escape the bitter taste of the old familiar product of Peruvian bark. They did escape the taste, but they couldn't shake the ague. That "tasteless quinine" was pulverized plaster of paris. It is this sort of imposture that the board of pharmacy aims to prevent. The use of plaster of paris in the arts has been known from earliest times. It is especially valuable for interior decoration. But when it comes to decorating the interior of one's anatomy with a plaster of paris frieze even the most enthusiastic lover of art would be justified in registering a mild demurrer.

A Terrible Heredity.  
A special study of hereditary drunkenness has been made by Prof. Pellmann of Bonn University, Germany. His method was to take certain individual cases, a generation or two back. He thus traced the careers of children grandchildren and great-grandchildren in all parts of the present German empire until he was able to present tabulated biographies of the hundreds descended from some original drunkard. Notable among the persons described by Prof. Pellmann is Frau Ida Jurka, who was born in 1740, and was a drunkard, a thief and a tramp for the last forty years of her life, which ended in 1800. Her descendants numbered 834, of whom 709 were traced in local records from youth to death. One hundred and six of the 709 were born out of wedlock. There were 144 beggars and 62 more who lived from charity. Of the women, 181 led disreputable lives. There were in this family 76 convicts, 7 of whom were sentenced for murder. In a period of some seventy-five years this one family rolled up a bill of costs in almshouses, prisons and correctional institutions amounting to at least 5,000,000 marks, or about \$1,250,000.—Medical Record.

Smoke Letters.  
Japanese jugglers are deft smokers. Several of them will sit before a curtain, and, with the tobacco smoke which issues from their mouths, will form a succession of readable letters.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THIS IS THEIR DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER.

Quaint Sayings and Cute Doings of the Little Folks Everywhere, Gathered and Printed Here for All Other Little Ones to Read.

My Brave Soldiers.  
Two grave, quiet-looking men stood on the steps of a big house in Washington some years ago. They were watching four bright children get into a cart and drive down the street, throwing back kisses and "good-bys" to "papa," and "papa's" friend, the general.

The younger man, and the father, was General Phil Sheridan, "Fighting Phil," as he was called in those days. Another general, an old friend, said: "Phil, how do you manage your little army of four?" "Don't manage—they are mischievous soldiers; but what good comrades! All the good there is in me they bring out! Their little mother is a most wonderful woman, and worth a regiment of officers! John, I often think what pit-falls are in waiting for my small brave soldiers all through life. I wish I could always help them over."

"Phil, if you could choose for your little son, from all the temptations which beset him, the one most to be feared, what would it be?" General Sheridan leaned his head

the hippopotamus came into view, the elephant quickly seized one of them with his trunk and gave it a sudden pull. The enraged hippopotamus lifted his ponderous head clear out of the water and snorted and blew; but every time he rose to take a breath the elephant would recommence his antics. Around and around the beast would go, keeping a sharp lookout for the little ears of the hippopotamus, which he would seize the moment they appeared. His evident delight in teasing his huge neighbor was very comical, and there could be no doubt that he thoroughly enjoyed it.

Again, one day, the keeper placed some food for the hippopotamus in a corner of the inclosure, and at once the hippopotamus began to leave the water to get to it; but the elephant slowly ambled over to the same corner, and arriving there first, he placed his four feet over the favorite food in such a way that the hippopotamus could not get at it, gently swayed his trunk back and forth, and acted altogether as though he were there quite accidentally, until the garden was thrown open to the public and he went forward to receive the daily contributions of bread, cake and pie, which were always offered him by his hosts of admirers.

They Know.  
Scottish dogs are frequently to be seen at the kirk. They know, without being told, the Kirk day, or Sunday, and are always ready to accompany their masters to the service.

On entering the sacred building, the

## CHAT OF THE CHURCH

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

News Notes from All Lands Regarding Their Religious Thought and Movement—What the Great Denominations Are Doing.

That True Spirit.

YOU should make a special point of asking God every morning to give you, before all else, that true spirit of meekness which He would have His children possess. You must also make a firm resolution to practice yourself in this virtue, especially in your intercourse with those persons to whom you chiefly owe it. You must make it your main object to conquer yourself in this matter; call it to mind a hundred times during the day, commending your efforts to God. It seems to me that no more than this is needed in order to subject your soul entirely to His will, and then you will become more gentle day by day, trusting wholly in His goodness. You will be very happy, my dearest child, if you can do this, for God will dwell in your heart; and where He reigns all is peace. But if you should fail, and commit some of your old faults do not be disheartened, but rise up and go on again, as though you had not fallen.—Francis de Sales.

An Unfortunate.  
The man who has nothing to do is unfortunate. We were made to work. For that reason there is a joy in achieving. Our reward is not measured by the pay we receive. Our satisfaction is in the success we have in beholding the results of our endeavors. In the church the same rule holds. Some good people are spoiling for want of good works. The spirit languishes unless it renews its strength in the service of the Lord. Spiritual achievement and spiritual vigor go hand in hand.

The Instincts of the Heart.  
Give free and bold play to those instincts of the heart which believe that the Creator must care for the creatures He has made, and that the only real effective care for them must be that which takes each of them into His love, and knowing it separately surrounds it with His separate sympathy. There is not one life which the Lifegiver ever loses out of His sight; not one which sins so that He casts it away; not one which is so near to Him that whatever touches them touches Him with sorrow or with joy.—Phillips Brooks.

Prayers I Don't Like.  
I do not like to hear him pray, Who loans at twenty-five per cent; For then I think the borrower may Be pressed for food and rent; And in that Book we all should heed, Which says the lender shall be blest, As sure as I have eyes to read, It does not say, "Take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray, On bended knee about an hour, For "grace to spend aright the day," Who knows his neighbor has no flour, I'd rather see him go to mill, And buy the luckless brother bread, And see his children eat their fill And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray, "Let blessings on the widow be," Who never seeks her home to say, "If want o'er takes you, come to me." I hate the prayer so long and loud, That's offered for the orphan's weal, By him who sees him crushed by wrong, And only with his lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear her pray With jeweled hands and silken dress, Whose washerwoman toils all day, And then is asked to "work for less." Such pious shavers I despise! With folded hands, a face demure, They lift to heaven their "angel eyes," Then steal the earnings of the poor.

I do not like such soulless prayers— If wrong, I hope to be forgiven; No angel's wing them upward bears; They're lost a million miles from heaven.—The Christian.

Love to God.  
Let us look into this world love. Love to man may mean several things. It may mean love to his person, which is very different from himself, or it may mean simply pity. Love to God can only mean one thing. God is character. To love God is to love His character. For instance, God is purity. And to be pure in thought and look, to turn away from unhallowed books and conversations, to abhor the moment in which we have not been pure is to love God. God is love; and to love men till private attachments have expanded into a philanthropy which embraces all, at least even the evil and enemies, with compassion—that is love to God. God is truth. To be true, to hate every form of falsehood, to live a brave, true, real life—that is to love God. God is infinite; and to love the boundless, reaching on from grace to grace, adding charity to faith, and rising upward ever to see the ideal still above us, and to die with it unattained, aiming unsatiably to be perfect, even as the father is perfect—that is to love God.—F. W. Robertson.

Wasting Talk.  
All human beings need instruction, counsel, guidance in a greater or less degree. No one person nows or can know everything. Some through age, experience and wisdom are qualified to be counselors and advisers. Others will not do this. They are indifferent to the welfare of those around them, and allow them to go their way and take the consequences. Others, more careful

and sympathetic, seek to save the young from the evils and troubles which their experience might bring upon them. Often, however, they labor in vain; their advice is unwelcome and their words are wasted. It is useless to try to pour water into a corked bottle, or to give advice to some conceited youth who knows it already, and who turns up a pretty nose, and goes on regardless of the counsel of friends, parents or any one else. There is one school for such persons. It is a dear one. It is a school of experience. Its lessons are enforced by blighted hopes, ruined health, broken hearts; but it is the only school in which certain persons can be taught. They hate knowledge, they despise instruction. Foolishness is bound up in their hearts, and only affliction, disappointment and sorrow can drive it from them.

Example.  
We scatter seeds with careless hand, And dream we ne'er shall see them more; But for a thousand years Their fruit appears, In weeds that mar the land Or healthful store.

The deeds we do, the words we say, Into still air they seem to fleet; We count them never past; But they shall last— In the dread judgment they And we shall meet.

I charge thee by the years gone by, For the love of brethren dear, Keep, then, the one true way In work and play, Lest in the world their cry Of woe thou hear.

A Christian Nation.  
David Agnew, ex-Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, who is now eighty-eight years of age, has recently delivered an address which has been published, intended to demonstrate the Christianity of the Constitution of the United States. After giving the subject a thorough discussion, Judge Agnew says: "In conclusion, I have shown (conclusively, I think) that this is a Christian nation; that this continent and the provinces were settled by a Christian people; that the states formed from them continued Christian, and set the legal evidence of their belief in their early constitutions; that other religions are exceptional and were tolerated for individual conscience' sake only; that the Constitution of the United States, formed by the same people contemporary with their state constitutions, and with identical provisions for the toleration of individual freedom of conscience, expressly reserved to them all their ungranted rights, among which are their Christian institutions; that the Constitution itself carries internal evidence of its Christian character, and that its continued existence rests on the fabric of the states; and that infidels, pagans, cavilers and Mormons derive from it no support in their warfare against Christianity. I have shown, also, that the safety of this Christian character, peace, order and prosperity demand its citizenship to be protected against promiscuous and loose naturalization."

Smoking in Church.  
It will be news to many of your readers, says a contributor to London Sketch, that there is a church near London where smoking is permitted. That church, I understand, is at Stratford. But it will be greater news that the pipe is, in some places within the British Isles, an actual religious symbol. When I was visiting Connemara two or three months ago, I found an interesting relic of folk-lore customs among some of the inhabitants. Whenever a man of the village is buried his friends and neighbors place their pipes on his grave, duly filled with tobacco. Not content with this, they renew both pipes and tobacco from time to time. There are at least two churchyards near Leenane, in Galway, where you come across grave after grave decorated with pipes. This must, of course, be a variation on the old practice of placing food and drink in the dead man's coffin.

Stumbling Blocks.  
Stumbling blocks seem to be plenty everywhere. Stumbling blocks for the children, stumbling blocks for the young people, stumbling blocks for the old people. It is hard for us sometimes to see where we are stumbling others and it is hard for some others to see how and where the church of God is such a stumbling block as it is to-day in the face of temperance. The church is doing a grand and noble work, and yet, as it has never stood together on the great question of temperance—the special topic for to-day—it is well worth while for us to face this fact. It seems strange that all of God's people should not be ready and glad and determined to stand as one man against the gigantic evil of intemperance that has been preached about, talked about for these years and years.

An Inch Plug.  
A good, humble Christian brother had "a call" to become the pastor of a city church. He declined the offer, and when asked why he refused such an opportunity, said: "You cannot stop a two-inch hole with an inch plug."

The man knew his strength and his weakness, and thus it is probable saved himself from the mortification which has so many times resulted from men undertaking things which were beyond their ability.

There are those who are reaching after the highest positions that they can possibly obtain, though in many cases the only result of their obtaining them will be to demonstrate their own inefficiency and unfitness for those positions. It is well for a man to understand his weakness, to know what he can do and to remember that it is impossible to "stop a two-inch hole with an inch plug." Many a man has tried it, and tried it in vain. Others will still try it, but some will learn the lesson, and save themselves disappointment and mortification.—The Christian.



## JIM AND JOHN.

Jim and John were townsmen and chums, and went out to see baseball. It was a red-hot afternoon, and the bleachers were like frying-pans at breakfast time. Jim had a bald head and John had a crick in the back. They sat for an undisturbed hour and laughed at everything. Jim's bald spot was a shining mark, like a brass door-plate. A stray ball, fierce and sharp, from a false bat, struck the spot and ploughed a furrow. It dazed him. Jim's eyes and face looked like a sick owl's, and John laughed. He laughed an hour straight along. The game ran late into twilight. Meanwhile, John had shed his coat, and a cool, damp draught got in its work on his back. The time came to leave, but John couldn't. He couldn't bend or get up. Lumbago had set in in its worst form. He laughs best who laughs last, and Jim had revenge. But they got down town to Jim's room, when he said, "He's something all those athletes use for huts and ailments, and it's the best known cure for lame back." He rubbed it on John's back and some on his own head. They were both feeling cured and comfortable from the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which Jim always kept in a handy place. He was a sport himself and knew what was best. They went to bed. John laughed in his sleep. Both rose in the morning fresh as daisies; then Jim laughed at John.

## \$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word, "CASTOR OIL," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

## PURE FOOD.

Tea Garden Drops is a pure sugar product. The sweetest and best flavored table syrup ever made.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be not genuine. THE PISO CO., Warren, Pa.

The sum of \$500,000 in gold coin of the United States has been withdrawn from the Bank of England in London for shipment to the United States.

## \$2000.00

Schilling's Best tea is the best you can get for anything like the money it costs.

Schilling's Best baking powder is the best you can get at any price.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco 838

## What Type

### to use

is a question of taste; we carry all the latest and best standard faces.

The only complete stock of Printers' and Bookbinders' needs, from tweezers to perfecting presses. No other house can supply your wants so completely for so little money.

Send for specimen book.

## American Type Founders' Company,

405-407 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California.

## BASE BALL GOODS. Special Rates

We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Goods on the Coast.

SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER. Send for Our Athletic Catalogue.

WILL & FINCK CO., 818-820 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PISO'S CURE FOR CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. Best Cough Syrup. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

## EARLY FALL STYLES.

### AUTUMN FANCIES IN ATTIRE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Dancing Dress for a Young Miss—Costumes for Little Folk's Lawn Fancies—A Few Hints on Winter Finery for Young Girls.

Gotham Fashion Gossip. New York correspondence.



HE fall fashions for little tots are in view, and there is ready a very good selection of the light silks that make up so prettily for Marjorie's dancing classes. A few years ago Marjorie, at eleven, would have been dressed almost as elaborately as her big sister, but things have changed and Marjorie's dancing gowns must be the simplest of dainty frocks. The skirts will come just below the knee, or if she begs very hard still nearer the ankle. A pretty ribbon belt will mark the waist line, and a baby waist is thought the prettiest bodice, the rounded neck being filled in by a yoke. It is not considered good taste to use lace on children's dresses unless the dresses be of material delicate enough to permit real lace, and that is an extravagance, but if you have any real needlework left over from grandma's things, the sort that Ham-



FINE FEATHERS FOR WEE LUNCHERS.

burg so badly imitates, just the place for it to show best will be on Marjorie's dancing gown. A bib finish at the yoke in front and epaulettes over the sleeves will, with the collar, be quite enough.

The small picture here makes this favored model plainer. For it a pretty material is light weight taffeta in hair-line stripes and dainty colors. Muslins, of course, are always pretty, but at this season it is as well to make a change from the summer dresses. Lawn slips over silk foundations are as dainty now as ever, and there is a pretty notion for festooning the lawn with baby ribbon in many colors. But remember, whatever you choose, the frock must have the effect of pretty simplicity, and do put her feet into old-fashioned slippers like those shown here-with.

Just now the tots a size smaller are gotten up rather elaborately for their grand, if small-sized, functions on the lawn about midday, or within doors for later hours. An exquisitely pretty adaptation of evening dress is affected for these great occasions. The wee lunchers are seen in elaborate gowns of accordion pleated mullets set off with lace insertion and endless ribbons. These little dresses may be made over silk, but there is a fancy just now that

you may even insult the real Jack tar by putting your boy into pink ducks with pale blue finishings and wonderful anchors embroidered in white in the wrong places. From the time he is two years old, cut his hair. A soft half-inch of curly locks is prettier and more comforting to the mother's heart than a bolt upright "clip."

When the lad is twelve, or ten if he is large for his age, it is soon enough to put him into tailor clothes. Little suits, "just like papa's," may look very nice in the store window, but your boy will have an undersized and monkeyish appearance if you put him into them before he is old enough. As for hatter's hats, Derbys, etc., a small boy in such is an abomination. Keep him a child in sailor rigs, in shirt waists of strictly boy cut, and little trousers as long as possible. His first jacket and waistcoat rigs should be with short trousers.

Winter finery for little girls doesn't get much consideration just now because ordinary outdoor suits for school and play wear are an item of immediate importance. Wool chevots, Scotch suitings, camel's hair, ladies' cloth and various rough finish suitings, already made into jaunty costumes, each with a touch of individuality you wish for your little girl, may be bought at prices that cannot possibly be matched by the home dressmaker. French flannels in dress weight are shown as a special material for little girls' frocks, and they come in stunning checks and plaids as well as in plain dark colors.

Three dresses of this sort are shown in the third sketch. That at the left was red and green plaided woolen goods, had a blouse waist with jacket over it fastening with a black cord frog. Three ruffled epaulettes capped

the sleeves, and a red ribbon belt finished with sash ends. Next it is a gown of brown chevot. Its waist had a deep yoke in front, was gathered at back and sides, and its epaulettes and draped revers were cut in one. Red flannelette was the fabric of the last model, which included a red China silk blouse. Its jacket was pleated at the sides, had turned down collar and crossed revers, and fastened with a black silk cord loop. The most practical design for the small school frock includes bodice, skirt and jacket. The jacket may seem superfluous just now, but in a very little while it will be quite necessary. This fall's jackets are mostly short and boxy, in either empire or eton cut. Sometimes the little bodice beneath is made with neck cut out to wear with a guimpe, which makes the little school costume pretty and light for the house, while with the jacket she is well protected in the street.

If the small school girl has a rough straw in dark colors trimmed with bright flowers, she may wear it until well into October, but for the new hat a pretty one will be of the sort that is made of braided felts.

The Russian blouse effect, which is going to be so popular for her mother,



PLAIDED WOOL, CHEVIOT AND FLANNELETTE FOR SCHOOL AND PLAY

until a wee girl is over five she should always dress in so-called wash goods. Unless her hair is allowed to hang free, then comb it straight back and tie a ribbon around the head with the bow right on top, and your wee daughter will look quainter and prettier than ever you thought she could.

From such highly wrought dresses as this second illustration presents for its half-size belles, to the sailor rig of its coming leader of the german, is a far cry, but doesn't the same difference exist in grown-ups' evening dress? There is sound sense, too, back of the rule against allowing fancy to betray itself in little brother's get-up. Fanciful frills are all gone by for him. Dress him as a sailor until he is about eight, then you may make a middy of him, and after that his clothes must be a good deal like his father's. While he is in the sailor stage you may let your fancy roam a bit as to color. He may wear, as did the youngster in this picture, a white blouse with dark blue collar and dark blue sailor trousers; or

will appear in the little maid's clothes, but it is best to let the garment end at the belt. The effect is bad if there is any fullness below the belt and above the hips, especially bad in heavy fabrics. The miss of twelve and thirteen will tuck herself into a blouse coat as soon as the weather is cool enough, and her young brother of seven and eight will wear one with a wide leather belt and a fur collar above his long leather Russian leggings. Little coats are already in the store windows for the three-year-olds, and they are wonders of lace, fur and furbelows.

Copyright, 1897.

An Evangelist named F. W. Sanford has established an institution in Durham, Me., to which he has given the queer name of "The Holy Ghost and Us Bible School." His followers believe that all other Christians except themselves are on the wrong road. Sanford casts out devils every day, and claims to be in personal communication with God.

## WILL BE SAVED BY A SLAVE.

An Old African to Use His Klondike Gold for His Former Mistress.

Among the lucky miners in the Klondike is a former slave, a grizzled old African who bears the high-sounding name of St. John Atherton. He has dug out \$30,000 in gold, and has a couple of claims which may be reasonably expected to yield \$100,000 more. He is probably the one man in Alaska who is planning to do a novel act of charity when the time comes for him to abandon his mining work and return to the civilized world.

Before the war Atherton was owned by a Georgia family which had a large plantation near Atlanta. When he got his freedom he drifted about the country doing odd jobs, and finally struck the Yukon valley, where he got work as a freighter. The ex-slave had a hard time of it for years, and when the Klondike excitement broke out he made his way to the gold fields. There he toiled in diggings which had been abandoned by white men until he found a paying streak, since which he has been accumulating money very fast. When asked what he intended to do with the \$30,000 which he has now on deposit in Dawson City, Atherton said: "I'm going back to Georgia and buy the old plantation."

"Buy the old plantation? Why, what do you mean?"

"When I was a slave my master was a rich man. He was kind to me and his daughter was just like him. Things didn't go well with him after the war, and some years ago he had to mortgage the plantation. Since then he died, and his daughter is now living on the old place alone. The time is coming when it must be sold if the mortgage is not paid, and then she will have no home. What I want to do is to get back to Georgia and buy up that mortgage. Then I will turn the plantation over to my old master's daughter and nobody can drive her away from it."

"But she won't like the idea of having one of her former slaves for a boss."

"Huh! I don't want to be a boss. I'll just stay around and look after things for her like I used to. Somebody's got to do it, and I know she'd rather have me than a stranger. It will take \$30,000 or \$35,000, and the rest of my money will keep me well as long as I live."

## A REALLY PROGRESSIVE WOMAN

Is She Who Follows the Well-Beaten Paths of Life.

Edward W. Bok, writing on the theme "On Being Old-fashioned" in the Ladies' Home Journal, contends that much of the so-called progress of to-day is not progressive; in fact, that "old-fashioned" women who follow well-beaten paths, adhere to old customs and accept well-established teachings, are the really progressive ones, for the reason that their efforts meet with no interruptions, nor is there possibility of collapse in whatever engages their attention. "In domestic life the 'progressive' woman has had a very busy time," says Mr. Bok. "She began by upsetting the old sewing-basket. It was narrowing to a woman, she discovered one dark morning. Likewise was cooking, and the care of children. A woman who stayed at home and looked after the comfort of her husband and children was 'washy-washy'; she cramped her life, dwarfed her intellect, narrowed her horizon. Clubs by the score, societies by the hundred, schemes and plans by the thousand were started, organized and devised to rid 'poor woman' of her 'thralldom.' And these 'progressive' women were so busy for the elevation of their sex! But there were a few hundred thousand women who kept right on being busy elevating their children, helping their husbands, and believing that the sex in general was perfectly able to take care of itself. And these women are still busy sewing, cooking and caring for their children. And, gradually, they have seen sewing classes introduced in college and seminary courses, domestic science branches attached to nearly every educational institution which girls attend, while the care of children has received the endorsement of state and the specific attention of the national government. And what of the 'progressive' woman? Truly, the places that knew her once know her no more!"

## Prisonless Iceland.

In Iceland there are no prisons, and the inhabitants are so honest in their habits that such defenses to property as locks, bolts and bars are not required; nor are there any police in the island. Yet its history for 1,000 years records no more than two thefts. Of these two cases, one was that of a native who was detected after stealing several sheep, but as he had done so to supply his family who were suffering for want of food, when he had broken his arm, provisions were furnished to them and work was found for him when able to do it, and meanwhile he was placed under medical care; but the stigma attached to his crime was considered sufficient punishment. The other theft was by a German, who stole seventeen sheep. But as he was in comfortable circumstances and the robbery was malicious, the sentence passed upon him was that he should sell all his property, restore the value of what he had stolen and then leave the country or be executed; and he left at once.

## A Lesson in Economy.

A story is told of the late Baron Hirsch that conveys a valuable lesson. After writing a message announcing the gift of a fortune to a school, the great millionaire went over the telegram carefully a second time, condensing it so as to save a franc. Nothing so effectually subdues a young man with the swell head as marriage.

## REPUTATION.

Some people on their families pride. Some love their rank and station. But best of all is he who loves A splendid reputation.

Oh, blushing maid, oh, bashful youth, If you would have salvation, Remember that the road to it Is through your reputation.

You may be rich, you may be great, You may have education, But what are these if you have not With them a reputation?

One may lose his dearest friend And have no food or ration, But, then, this loss is trifling To The loss of reputation.

Three things to me are very dear— Wealth, title and vocation, But these are little moles beside My mountain reputation.

I like the earth, the sea, the sky, All things of God's creation, But give, oh, give me first of all A spotless reputation.

—James H. Harrison in St. Louis Republic.

## ON THE GRAND BANKS.

How the Cod and Halibut Are Taken by the Small Vessels.

Gustav Kobbe writes an article entitled "On the Grand Banks and Elsewhere" for St. Nicholas. Mr. Kobbe says:

The trawlers are generally found on the Grand banks, the hand liners on the western bank and Quiro. These hand liners are smaller vessels with fewer dories, and the men fish with hand lines, one man and two lines to a dory. The hand liner sits in the middle of his dory, with a compartment in its stern and another in its bow for his catch. When you see the bow sticking far up in the air, you know the fisherman has his stern load. Then, as fish after fish flashes into the other compartment, the bow settles, and when the dory is on an even keel the hand liner pulls back to the vessel.

The trawlers bait with fresh herring, mackerel and squid, the hand liners with salt clams. The catch of both is split and salted, and the vessel has a full "fare," or catch, when she has "wet her salt"—that is, used up all her salt—and is full of fish. A trawler's voyage lasts about 8 weeks, a hand liner's 11.

A trawler's crew receives no wages, but fishes on shares. First the captain gets a percentage; of the remainder, one half goes to the vessel, which "finds"—that is, supplies the gear, stores, salt and half the bait—and the other half to the captain and crew in equal shares, which run from \$110 to \$150 and even to \$250.

But among the hand liners each man is paid according to what he catches, the "fare" from each dory being weighed as it is taken aboard. This stimulates competition. There is judgment in knowing where to fish or how long to stay over a certain spot, and even the quickness with which a line is hauled in will make a perceptible difference at the end of a day's fishing. It means something to be "high line," as they call the best fisherman, at the end of a voyage, and those who win this distinction time and again, as some do, become known as "killers" and "big fishermen."

The main catch on the banks is cod and halibut. There is also a fleet of small American vessels which pursue the merrily swordfish. Swordfishing is good sport—whaling on a small scale. A man, dart in hand, stands in the vessel's bow, supported by a semicircular iron brace. When near enough to the fish, he lets fly the dart. A swordfish may weigh 350 pounds. One can tow a dory a mile, and a piece of the sword has been found driven through the bottom of a pilotboat.

## Gas in England.

Recent statistics show that the English citizen's heaviest bill, after food, rent, clothing and drink, is his gas bill. England pays \$100,000,000 a year to the gas companies, and it is calculated that the gas companies realize a profit of \$26,000,000 a year.

## THE BLUES.

This is a synonym for that gloomy, harassed condition of the mind which has its origin in dyspepsia. All the ugly, sad, and morose names of the "blues," "blue devils," "melancholia" and "malignant" torments the dyspeptic almost ceaselessly, vanish when attacked with Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, that, moreover, annihilates biliousness, constipation, chills and fever, kidney complaints and nervousness.

Don't go crazy on the Klondike—To find gold you need not roam; Just imagine that you're mining for fame And put in that vim at home.

## A GOOD THING FOR WOMEN TO REMEMBER.

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham they are communicating with a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's ills is greater than that of any living physician—male or female. A woman can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate her private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man. Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they should have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impedes them to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician living.

The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit. Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to freely communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken and has induced more than 100,000 sufferers to write her for advice during the last four months. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

## PURE FOOD.

Toboggan Maple Syrup is absolutely pure and rich in flavor. Recommended by physicians.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

## What Neglect Leads To.

Mrs. Chas. King's Experience.

A woman's body is the repository of the most delicate mechanism, and yet most women will let it get out of order just as if it were of no consequence. Their backsache, heads throbs and burn; they have wandering pains, now here and now there; experience extreme lassitude, that don't-care and want-to-be-left-alone feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, and the blues, yet do nothing to help themselves. These indicate womb complications.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will relieve all this trouble.

Mrs. CHAS. KING, 1815 Rosewood St., Philadelphia, Pa., says—

"I had bearing-down feelings, backache, burning sensation in my stomach, chills, headache, and always had black specks before my eyes. I sometimes had four and five fainting spells a day. I had several doctors, and tried many patent medicines. I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I never had anything give me the relief that it has. I can truthfully say it has cured me."



THE TWO GREAT STORES CONSOLIDATED

Selling Everything To Eat, Drink, Wear or Use In Your Homes At Lowest Prices

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION

Complete Manhood and How to Attain It.

A Wonderful New Medical Book, written for Men Only. One copy may be had free, sealed, in plain envelope, on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., 85 Niagara St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

All the News

soon as it happens, correct, full and reliable, given in our new service of

READY PRINTS.

Telegraphic news from nearby and distant towns. All the news of the Coast. Agricultural news and market reports. Miscellaneous matter of interest to every member of the household.

Stories, sketches, humorous matter—everything to make your paper bright, newsy and entertaining.

Best paper, new type, superior presswork from new presses.

Write for rates.

San Francisco

Newspaper Union

405-407 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

RUPTURE and PILES cured; no pay until cured; send for book, Drs. MARRIAGE & PORTERFIELD, 838 Market St., San Francisco.

CHILDREN TEETHING. Mrs. Wm. Low's soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

S. F. N. U. No. 800. New Series No. 43.



# THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.**

Entered at the Postoffice at Baden, Cal., as  
second class matter, December 19th, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One Year, in advance ..... \$2.00  
Six Months, " ..... 1.25  
Three Months, " ..... .65

Advertising rates furnished on applica-  
tion.

OFFICE—Postoffice Building, Cor. Grand  
and Linden Avenues,  
**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**  
BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San  
Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

## ABOUT COUNTY ROAD BONDS.

W. L. Ashe and J. R. Price, of the  
State Bureau of Highways, are at the  
St. George. They will meet the su-  
pervisors of Santa Cruz and San Benito  
counties at Chittenden's tomorrow for  
the purpose of conferring in regard to  
the proposed road from Watsonville to  
Hollister. They will also consult Su-  
pervisor Enright in regard to removing  
a bluff at Point New Year, so that the  
road along the coast in this county can  
become part of the boulevard from San  
Francisco to Santa Cruz through San  
Mateo and Santa Clara counties. San  
Mateo county will soon have an elec-  
tion to issue bonds for the construction  
of the boulevard through the county.  
—Santa Cruz Sentinel.

Not by a jug-full, Brother McPherson.  
The people of this county are  
already heavily burdened. If  
the boulevard is to be built it must  
come out of each road district through  
which it will run and from the regular  
tax levy. —Times-Gazette, Redwood  
City.

It may be you are right, Brother  
O'Keefe, but, as we understand this  
matter, the supervisors are in favor of  
a meeting or meetings of our citizens  
to consider this question in all its  
bearings, and when it comes to a con-  
sideration of this important subject, it  
will be found that the arguments will  
not be found like a jug-handle—all on  
one side.

It will be generally admitted that a  
proposition to bond the county to build  
a road along the line of the proposed  
boulevard, would work an injustice to  
the tax-payers of the coast side of the  
county, who would receive very little  
direct benefit from such an outlay of  
county money. Inasmuch, however,  
as the coast side stands in need of a  
first-class thoroughfare to connect its  
farms and towns with this side of the  
county and with the city of San Fran-  
cisco, a bond proposition to cover the  
boulevard improvement and a coast  
side road would be fair to all sections,  
as well as beneficial to all. "But,"  
says Brother O'Keefe, "the people of  
this county are already heavily enough  
burdened." This is assuming that  
bonds for the construction of good  
roads will increase the burden of the  
tax-payers, which is assuming too  
much. Upon the contrary, we believe  
it possible to bond the county and ap-  
ply the money thus provided to the  
construction of good roads in such a  
manner as to decrease, rather than in-  
crease, the burden of road taxes.

To illustrate: We are now paying  
taxes for road purposes in this county,  
in round numbers, to the amount of  
\$60,000 annually. The length of the  
proposed boulevard in this county is  
about thirty miles. As such boule-  
vard would, for the most part, follow  
the Mission or San Jose road, and with  
easy grades the entire length, a liberal  
estimate of the cost of construction  
would be \$5000 per mile or a total of  
150,000; that is, \$30,000 for each of  
the three townships through which the  
thoroughfare would pass, then as a  
liberal proposition to the coast side,  
add \$100,000 for the construction of  
a first-class highway down the coast,  
and we have \$250,000 county bonds.  
The Mission road is the principal  
thoroughfare for the first, second and  
third townships, and upon this main  
road we think it safe to say two-thirds  
of the road revenues of these three  
townships are at present expended.  
The same proposition would hold good  
with regard to a main thoroughfare  
through the coast townships; there-  
fore, with the completion of these two  
main thoroughfares, two-thirds of the  
present cost of road work would be  
taken out of the road budget, save a  
nominal sum required to keep the  
completed thoroughfares in repair.

Now the annual interest charge upon  
\$250,000, at 5 per cent, is \$12,500.  
Should the last of these bonds be made  
due and payable at the end of forty  
years, an annual charge of \$6,250  
would meet the principal; which, if  
applied annually as collected, would  
reduce the interest charge from year to  
year. The annual charge then to pro-

vide interest and a sinking fund for  
the gradual payment of the principal,  
would amount to only \$18,750, which  
would decrease from year to year.

In other words, an annual charge  
upon the tax-payers of this county of  
\$20,000 would meet the interest and  
provide for the payment of the bonds  
at maturity and keep the two main  
thoroughfares thus constructed in  
good repair.

Allowing one-third of the present  
road tax, that is to say, \$30,000 for  
the maintenance of the minor roads in  
the county, which is as large a propor-  
tion as is being used for that purpose  
at present, and we would have a total  
charge upon the people of this county  
for road purposes of \$40,000, instead  
of the \$60,000 at present paid into the  
county treasury. Here is a reduction  
of \$20,000 per annum in the road fund  
tax, a decrease of the load with which  
the people are so heavily burdened  
of one-third.

In other words, we gain two first-  
class public highways through the  
county and secure a decrease in the  
road tax of 33 1-3 per cent made pos-  
sible through bonding the county.

## INCREASED REVENUES IN SIGHT.

The New York Tribune has collected  
the official figures of the imports of  
the most important articles of com-  
merce for the five months from March  
1st to July 31, 1897, being the period  
between the President's call for an ex-  
tra session of Congress and the passage  
of the new tariff act, also the total im-  
ports for 1896.

By a comparison of the imports for  
these five months, with the correspond-  
ing five months of 1896, the Tribune  
ascertains the aggregate increase in  
each case, and the proportion of in-  
crease to the year's supply of 1896.

As a result of this painstaking work,  
the Tribune submits an estimate of the  
approximate supply of each article on  
hand.

The Tribune's figures show a supply  
of opium and first-class wool on hand  
for a little more than one year; of sec-  
ond-class wool for nearly two years; of  
rags for one year and nine months, and  
of shoddy for over three years. Of  
animals, chicory sumac and rice there  
is a six month's supply, but of other  
articles the average will not be much  
over three months. Notwithstanding  
the very general belief that there is an  
immense surplus of sugar in the coun-  
try, the figures show less than a three-  
months' supply on hand.

If these figures are trustworthy, and  
we see no reason to question them, it  
will be but a short time until the  
tariff for protection will begin to pro-  
duce a revenue all along the line.

In the course of a speech delivered at  
Weeping Water, Nebraska, the other  
day, Orator Bryan is reported as say-  
ing: "The present prosperity is due to  
the famine in India and rests on mon-  
ument of dead bodies."

It may be remarked in this connec-  
tion that there is a fair share of fat in  
Mr. Bryan's rations at present, in the  
way of book-royalties, frequent news-  
paper and magazine rake-downs, and a  
weekly income averaging not less than  
\$1000 from his oratorical performances  
at shows political and otherwise, and  
that the special personal prosperity  
which Mr. Bryan at present enjoys,  
and upon which he is becoming finan-  
cially sleek, is due to the credulity of  
those who have been deluded into be-  
lieving that Orator Bryan is a self-  
sacrificing patriot whose mission it is  
to save his countrymen from the ruin-  
ous consequence of that relentless pro-  
cess through which the rich are grow-  
ing richer and the poor poorer.

The Petaluma Argus says three car-  
loads of corn arrived in that city on  
Wednesday. The three carloads aggre-  
gated one hundred tons and were  
shipped direct from Kansas to the  
Petaluma Grange. On account of the  
high price of wheat, the Petaluma  
chicken ranchers find it profitable to  
import Kansas corn for chicken feed.

Petaluma is the center of the chicken  
business in this State, and there are  
some good-sized chicken ranches in  
that locality, but, notwithstanding the  
enterprise of these California poultry-  
men and the development of this in-  
dustry upon a large scale in Sonoma  
county, there is plenty of room for its  
further growth elsewhere in this  
county of San Mateo, for instance; as,  
not only is chicken feed, but chickens  
and eggs as well, are annually im-  
ported in carload lots from beyond the  
Rocky Mountains.

The postal receipts at San Francisco  
for the month of September aggregate  
\$72,426, and for the corresponding  
month of last year \$67,584, or an in-  
crease of 7.1 per cent. The postoffices  
are the best sort of business barom-  
eters and the record of the San Francis-

co office simply means the increase of  
business in the general channels of in-  
dustry, trade and commerce; in other  
words, the return of real and substan-  
tial prosperity to California.

In one of his recent campaign  
speeches at Weeping Water, Nebraska,  
William Jennings Bryan said that he  
did not know whether he was outvoted  
or outcounted at the late National elec-  
tion.

Mr. Bryan knows very well that he  
was both outvoted and outcounted upon  
an honest vote and an honest count in  
favor of honest money.

The Arroyo Grande Herald will cele-  
brate its tenth or "tin" anniversary  
this week, and intimates that its read-  
ers can add to the pleasure of the occa-  
sion by "coming down with the tin."

The prospects are that as the mer-  
cury falls on the Klondike this winter,  
the price of the staff of life will rise in  
an inverse ratio.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mr. Bryan has added a new issue to  
his campaign in Nebraska. It is the  
charge that after having been elected  
President last year he was counted  
out. This opens vast field to pop or-  
atory and will enable 'em to talk seven-  
teen hours on a stretch without being  
obliged to invoke that somewhat at-  
tenuated ghost, the crime of '73. It  
will now be the crime of '96. This  
ghost is new and plump, lighted up  
with fresh phosphorus and possibly  
may have a wonderful run. —State  
Journal, Lincoln, Neb.

The gold miners of the Cripple  
Creek district are preparing to do some  
effective advertising by shipping all of  
their product for one month in a solid  
lump to the Philadelphia mint. Crip-  
ple Creek is turning out \$1,000,000 in  
gold every month, and yet this camp  
is not mentioned once while the Alaska  
fields are discussed a dozen times. It  
would be well to call attention by  
these shipments to the enormous pro-  
ductiveness of some American mines  
that are not located under the Arctic  
circle. —State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.

The Iowa Democrats made their  
platform out of odds and ends of  
calamity a month before good times  
struck the State, and now even the  
mules in the Democratic processions  
shy at it.

## STANDARD TIME.

The Four Sections Into Which the Coun-  
try Is Divided.

Primarily, for the convenience of the  
railroads, a standard of time was estab-  
lished by mutual agreement in 1883, by  
which trains are run and local time regu-  
lated. According to this system, the  
United States, extending from 65 to 125  
degrees west longitude, is divided into  
four time sections, each of 15 degrees of  
longitude, exactly equivalent to one  
hour. The first (eastern) section in-  
cludes all territory between the Atlantic  
coast and an irregular line drawn from  
Detroit to Charleston, the latter be-  
ing its most southern point. The sec-  
ond (central) section includes all the  
territory between the last named line  
and an irregular line from Bismarck to  
the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The third (mountain) section includes  
all territory between the last named  
line and nearly the western borders of  
Idaho, Utah and Arizona. The fourth  
(Pacific) section covers the rest of the  
country to the Pacific coast. Standard  
time is uniform inside each of these sec-  
tions, and the time of each section dif-  
fers from that next to it by exactly one  
hour. Thus at 12 noon in New York  
city (eastern time) the time at Chicago  
(central time) is 11 a. m.; at Denver  
(mountain time), 10 a. m., and at San  
Francisco (Pacific time), 9 o'clock a. m.

Standard time is 16 minutes slower  
at Boston than true local time, 4 min-  
utes slower at New York, 8 minutes  
faster at Washington, 19 minutes faster  
at Charleston, 28 minutes slower at De-  
troit, 18 minutes faster at Kansas City,  
10 minutes slower at Chicago, 1 minute  
faster at St. Louis, 28 minutes faster at  
Salt Lake City and 10 minutes faster at  
San Francisco. —Atlanta Constitution.

## She Won Her Bet.

The efficiency of the employees of the  
Jacksonville postoffice was put to a se-  
vere test recently, when the distribut-  
ing clerk came across a photograph with  
a postage stamp attached and the only  
direction on it as follows, says the Flor-  
ida Times-Union:  
"Deliver to —, Jacksonville,  
Fla."

Several of the employees were shown  
the picture, which was taken with a  
small camera, and which did not show  
the face of the person photographed  
very distinctly. One of the carriers  
named Walter G. Coleman, the general  
traveling agent of the F. C. and P. rail-  
way, was the person. Several of the  
clerks and carriers did not think that it  
was intended for Mr. Coleman, while  
others sided with the Bay street carrier.  
Finally a wager of \$1 was made, and  
the carrier started out to deliver it.

When he reached Mr. Coleman's  
office, that gentleman at once claimed  
the photograph as one of himself. A  
week ago or more, while walking along  
Bay street, he met a young lady with a  
kodak, who took a snap shot at him in  
front of the Gardner building. She said  
that if the picture was a good one she  
would send it to him. It also appears  
that the young lady won a wager made  
with her father on the delivery of the  
photograph to Mr. Coleman with only  
the directions above.

## OUR SMALLER COLLEGES.

In Many Respects They Are Doing Better  
Work Than the Larger Institutions.

"There are a few striking facts about  
the small American college," writes  
Edward W. Bok in The Ladies' Home  
Journal. "One striking fact is that 60  
per cent of the brainiest Americans who  
have risen to prominence and success  
are graduates of colleges whose names  
are scarcely known outside of their own  
states. It is a fact also that during the  
past ten years the majority of the new  
and best methods of learning have eman-  
ated from the smaller colleges and  
have been adopted later by the larger  
ones. Because a college happens to be  
unknown 200 miles from the place of  
its location does not always mean that  
the college is not worthy of wider re-  
pute. The fact cannot be disputed that  
the most direct teaching and neces-  
sarily the teaching most productive of  
good results is being done in the small-  
er American colleges.

The names of these colleges may not  
be familiar to the majority of people,  
but that makes them none the less wor-  
thy places of learning. The larger col-  
leges are unquestionably good, but  
there are smaller colleges just as good  
and in some respects better. Some of  
the finest educators we have are attached  
to the faculties of the smaller institu-  
tions of learning. Young girls or young  
men who are being educated at one of  
the smaller colleges need never feel  
that the fact of the college being a  
small one places them at a disadvantage  
in comparison with the friend or com-  
panion who has been sent to a larger  
and better known college. It is not the  
college; it is the student."

## Taken Unawares.

The Bank of France has a camera so  
arranged that the picture of any sus-  
picious visitor may be secured without  
the suspected individual knowing that  
he has been caught.

## He Was a Bird.

Aid (charging furiously up)—Gen-  
eral, the enemy has captured our left  
wing. What shall we do?  
The Commander—Fly with the other.  
—Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is so much sympathy in this  
country that very often the under dog  
becomes a dangerous, impudent cur.  
—Atchison Globe.

## IF YOU WANT

# GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat  
from the great Abattoir at  
South San Francisco, San  
Mateo County.

# THE COURT.

CHOICEST

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

THOS. BENNERS, Prop.

Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.

## San Mateo Bakery and Confectionery

ALL KINDS OF BREAD AND FANCY CAKES  
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

## Proprietor of Buchman's Hotel.

New Building. New Furniture. Wheelmen's Headquarters.  
BEST 25-CENT MEALS SERVED.

B Street, next to Bridge, San Mateo, Cal.  
E. BUCHMAN, Proprietor.

# E. E. CUNNINGHAM,

# ...REAL ESTATE...

—AND—

# INSURANCE

.... LOCAL AGENT ....

FOR THE

## SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROV'T CO.

... AGENT ...

## HAMBURG-BREMEN AND

## PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AGENT EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

## House Broker.

---NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner - Grand - and - Linden - Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



## LOCAL NOTES.

Prepare to plant more trees.  
Get ready for the rainy season.

If you have no garden, make one.

Mrs. J. O. Brown of San Francisco paid her friends here a visit on Monday.

Born.—In this young city, Sunday, October 3, 1897, to the wife of John P. Todd, a son.

You can raise strawberries and every sort of vegetable here if you will plant and care for them.

We regret to learn that Mrs. D. Harrington of the Central Hotel has been quite ill the past week.

John Lynch has vacated one of the Company cottages and removed to the Daggett cottage on Cypress avenue.

Manuel Empena, foreman of the pottery works, has removed his family to the company cottage vacated by Mr. Lynch.

Supervisor Tilton has all his forces in this locality at work on the San Bruno road between this place and San Bruno.

Highway Commissioner W. L. Ashe paid our town a visit on Thursday examining the roads in this portion of our county.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hobbs, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martin the past week, returned to the city on Monday.

The Baden Gun Club is to be congratulated upon its success in preventing violations of the game law upon its preserves.

James F. Cody, Esq., of the Sierra Point House, will give a picnic in the grove at his place tomorrow (Sunday) October 17, 1897.

A few square feet of ground will produce all the radishes, onions, peas and salads your family can consume if planted and cultivated.

W. S. Taylor has closed a contract with the Western Meat Company to deliver their meat in the city in place of Frank Miner, who has given up the contract.

August Mokzen, who has put in the past four years at this place working for the Western Meat Company, has recently found employment at the Jersey Farm.

There are only two Company cottages vacant at present, and they will not remain so long, as the rents for these cottages are reasonable and water free.

Joe Figera has rented Company cottage No. 2, and will remove his family from San Jose to this place this week. Mr. Figera is an employee of the Steiger pottery works.

The shooting is reported not so good as at the opening of the season. The bombardment our local nimrods have kept up has had the effect to make the birds somewhat shy.

The J. W. Foley mentioned in the San Francisco papers last week as under arrest on a charge of embezzlement, is our own "Count Foley," at one time employed at the stock yards here.

There was an arrival at the home of J. A. Flood on the 10th inst. in the form of a son and heir. The baby boy was born on the 10th day of the month and weighed at birth an even 10 pounds.

We are glad to learn that George R. Sneath of the Jersey Farm is out again after the accident he met with on Thursday of last week, in which he was thrown from his buggy and quite seriously injured.

Mr. W. S. Taylor has made arrangements to handle on an extensive scale hay, grain, feed, coal, and wood, and early next week will be prepared to fill all orders given him promptly and at a very low figure.

G. R. Bennett, who attempted both murder and suicide in San Francisco recently, escaped Wednesday night and is said to have passed through this place in a hack. Officers were in town Thursday morning on the lookout for him.

Two officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were in town on Thursday, their visit having to do with the head of a certain family in this place, whose conduct recently has been disgraceful and outrageous.

Supervisor Tilton is doing a large amount of road work and has his eye upon about every bad spot in the public highways. There is, however, a dangerous embankment near Baden Station which needs a little work to make it safe.

Landlord Vandenberg is making further improvements at the Linden House. In addition to having the hotel repainted, the grounds are being enclosed with a board fence on three sides and an ornamental picket fence in front. J. L. Flood is making this latest improvement.

The little boy of J. M. Richardson of Lake San Andreas met with a very painful accident on Wednesday. The little fellow was playing with the lawn mower in company with his sister, when the middlefinger of his right hand was caught and the finger torn from the hand. Dr. Holcomb dressed the wound and the lad bore the pain bravely and is doing well.

The death of J. J. Brown of San Mateo, chairman and member of the County Board of Supervisors, which occurred at his home in San Mateo on October 12th, will be received with deep regret by the people of San Mateo county without regard to party or to politics. Mr. Brown has been a very sick man for some time and succumbed at last to that insidious disease, pulmonary consumption.

The Journeymen Butchers are making elaborate preparations for the grand musical and vocal concert, ball

and banquet, to be given by the Association at Hansbrough Hall, on October 31, 1897. The members of Lodge San Mateo No. 7 propose that this entertainment shall eclipse all their former efforts, and that those who favor them with their presence upon the occasion shall enjoy a real treat.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

L. S. Bean to Construct the Bridge Over Pescadero Creek.

The Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting on Monday.

The affidavit showing that due notice had been given bidders for the construction of a bridge over Pescadero creek was ordered filed.

Mann Oliver, who was cited to appear and show cause why a license should not be denied him, asked that the matter be laid over to the next regular meeting. On motion the request was granted.

A petition was read from the Tax Collector asking permission to visit certain towns in the county to collect taxes. On motion of Debenedetti, seconded by Tilton, the request was granted and the Tax Collector allowed \$60 for expenses.

The building committee presented plans and specifications for the poor farm building. McEvoy called attention to the indefinite wording of the specifications and thought they ought to be changed. It was ordered that the matter go over until the next regular meeting and that McEvoy be added to the committee to amend the specifications.

Bids for the construction of a bridge over the Pescadero creek were opened by the clerk and were as follows: the bidders agreeing to furnish labor and material other than lumber: Leon S. Bean, \$495; C. K. Pinkham, \$500; Schmythe Company, Oakland, \$532.

Mr. Bean, being the lowest bidder, was awarded the contract on his filing a bond of \$200. The bridge is to be completed on or before November 15th. On motion of Adair, all checks accompanying the bids were returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

The matter of the Tax Collector's commission was laid over indefinitely, as it was agreed by the Board that the question would be finally adjusted by the Supreme Court.

The proposition of a firm of bond brokers to refund the bonded indebtedness of the county was taken under advisement by the Board.

No further business appearing, the Board adjourned to Monday, November 1st.

## GRAND MARINE DISPLAY.

The Suggestion of National Parlor of the Native Sons for the Celebration 1900.

Many of the parlors of the order of the Native Sons of the Golden West are already devising ways and means to celebrate in a fitting manner the 9th of September, 1900, in this city. It is proposed that the celebration shall be one of unusual magnitude, and the officers and members of each parlor are making suggestions as to what would be most appropriate on that occasion.

National Parlor of this city, through W. E. Fett, president, and other officers, points out to the officers of the order at large that during the celebration a pleasing and attractive feature would be a grand marine demonstration on the bay of San Francisco by the Government warships, and advises that as soon as practicable the matter be taken in hand, and that influence be brought to bear upon the Government officials at Washington, D. C., to prevail upon the Secretary of the Navy to order as many vessels of the navy as possible to the bay of San Francisco at that time and for the purpose alluded to.

The officers are of the opinion that this proposition will receive the united attention of the members of the order throughout the State.—S. F. Call.

The W. E. Fett referred to is our former fellow-townsmen, better known to our people as "Billy Fett," the whilom partner of our Tom Benners of "The Court," when the firm was known as "Tom and Billy."

## TAXES ARE DUE.

The first one-half of the taxes on real estate is now due, and will become delinquent on the last Monday of November, 1897, at 6 o'clock p. m., and if not paid prior to that date, 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof. Tax Collector Frank M. Granger will be in attendance to receive taxes at J. Eikenkotter's store, on Friday, October 29, 1897.

## PRESS NOTES.

### BETTER BANKING FACILITIES.

Give Every Person a Chance to Save Small Sums if He Can't Large Ones.

The New England States and New York are fairly well supplied with savings banks. Moreover, the banks in those States are much safer than the great majority of the savings institutions that are to be found in other parts of the country. The savings banks of the New England States and New York are what are known as mutual savings banks, managed by trustees who derive no profit from their operation. In other sections the savings institutions are almost entirely stock banks, operated for the profit of the stockholders and only too often to the loss of the depositors. In the seven Eastern States referred to none but the mutual banks are allowed by law to do a savings business. If the people were to be limited to private savings institutions as places of deposit clearly every State ought to follow the example of New York and New England and provide for mutual banks.

In the savings banks of the United States, as reported to the comptroller

of the currency, there were last year 5,065,494 depositors, with deposits to their credit amounting to \$1,907,106,277. Further, according to the comptroller of the currency, "nearly 80 per cent of both number of depositors and amount of deposits is represented by banks in the New England States and New York." These seven States have a population of approximately 12,000,000, or one-sixth of that of the entire country, yet the savings banks of those States hold four-fifths of the savings deposits of the country. Two-thirds of the savings banks of the United States are located in these seven States. Before the entire country can be as well supplied with savings-bank facilities several thousand new institutions must be established.

The government has it in its power to supply this need at once by establishing the postal savings bank system and making use of postoffices as places of deposit. Until the government does this the people will be without adequate savings facilities. Private enterprise will not meet the want for places of deposit for small savings. Moreover, in the parts of the country now especially lacking saving facilities, the tendency is to establish stock savings banks, if any at all, rather than the more approved form of mutual savings banks which are in use in the extreme Eastern States. Even in New England the postal savings banks would be a decided benefit, in furnishing the better accommodations to the dwellers in rural districts. They would also be a great convenience to the workers who move about from place to place. But in other parts of the country they are a necessity. Curiously enough, however, those connected with the mutual savings banks of the East, where the demand for additional saving facilities is not so great, offer less objection to postal savings banks than those connected with the few savings banks that are to be found in the West and South. The reason, of course, is that the latter make a profit from handling the savings of the poor, while the former do not.

Mr. Wanamaker, when he was postmaster-general, had information gathered showing the average distance of savings banks from postoffices, which are supposed to be located centrally and conveniently to the people. Following are the figures:

|                         | Miles. |
|-------------------------|--------|
| New England States..... | 10     |
| Middle States.....      | 25     |
| Southern States.....    | 35     |
| Western States.....     | 45     |
| Pacific States.....     | 52     |

Making postoffices savings banks would give the people convenient facilities for depositing small sums that can be provided in no other way. Postal savings banks would give to the people of the entire country better accommodations than are now enjoyed by the people of the New England States and New York.—Chicago Record.

## NEW SALINAS.

Some idea of the magnitude of the sugar factory which Claus Spreckels is now building at Watsonville may be had from the following sketch from the Pacific Rural Press:

The main building is to be of brick, the dimensions 100x586 feet and five stories high. The floor capacity of this building alone will be seven acres. With the other buildings, such as the office, the sheds, buildings for the boilers and lime kiln house, the storeroom, machine shops, blacksmith shop, pipe room, carpenter room and other structures, it will have a total area of over 13 acres.

These buildings are within the site set apart for that purpose, the site containing 532 acres. The estimated cost of the site and improvements is \$3,500,000—an amount equal to the cost and equipment of the Valley road from Stockton to Fresno, a distance of 125 miles.

CAPACITY OF THE FACTORY.

This best sugar factory, the largest in the world, will have a crushing capacity of 3000 tons per day. Estimate 15 tons to the acre, the factory will crush each day a crop of beets raised annually from 200 acres. To support this factory there will be required a beet field, if in one body, ten miles long and five miles wide, or a field a half mile wide and 100 miles long. Some idea of this enterprise can be formed when it is known that the factories at Watsonville, Chino, Alvarado and Alamitos, all combined, have a capacity of 2950 tons per day, or 50 tons less than the factory at Salinas will have; in other words, the factory at Salinas will have a crushing capacity of 50 tons of beets more per day than all of the other four factories combined in the State of California.

## ANTICIPATED ARRANGEMENTS.

There will be employed in this factory between 600 and 700 men, and James Bardin of Salinas estimates that there will be 43 times the number of men employed in a field of beets than would be employed to do the work in an ordinary wheat field of the same size.

This insures employment in the fields and factory of several thousands of working men and the construction in the near future of hundreds of homes.

Federal Judge Foster of Topeka, Kan., has dissolved the temporary order restraining the officers to the Kansas City stockyards from complying with the recent Kansas law reducing charges one-half and held that the company must still get a reasonable return on its investment. An appeal will be taken.

The area of London is 75,000 acres. The area of Paris is 18,700. The area of New York is 24,000.

## SAILED THE COW TO A FAIR.

And This Cape Codder Captain Got First Prize in a Special Class.

When I was down on Cape Cod, I heard an amusing story about an old sea captain and his cow. Captain Patterson, after sailing the sea for more than 40 years, finally retired to a little farm near Barnstable, where he settled down, with a horse, cow and two or three dozen hens. His cow, though a lauk and rather stubborn creature, was said to come from very good stock, and when the Barnstable people took it into their heads to have a fair Captain Patterson determined to exhibit his cow.

But when the day came for driving her to the grounds the cow showed that she had a mind of her own and would not budge a step beyond the farmyard gate. In vain the old captain tugged at the rope, pummeled her sides and pushed her flanks. The cow wanted to go to pasture and was bound she wouldn't go to the fair.

Captain Patterson's patience was very nearly gone, when suddenly an idea occurred to him. Though he was not strong enough himself to force the cow to go to the fair his training suggested something that was. Tying the cow to the gatepost, he went up into the loft of his barn and threw down an old sail stepped to a dory mast. Then he put a horse's blanket belt through an iron ring, strapped the belt around the cow, inserted the end of the mast in the ring and bound the mast to the side of the cow with some 50 feet of rope.

The wind blew "quartering," and when the captain untied the cow and raised the sail the canvas swelled out over the cow's back, and away she went "sidling" down the road, mooring and plunging and trying to stop herself in vain. Captain Patterson seized her tail, and using it as a rudder guided her skillfully in the right direction. With every fresh puff of wind the obstinate cow would be hurried along faster, while the dust blew up in clouds and the sail flapped and tugged as Captain Patterson held to the mainmast with one hand and the cow's tail with the other.

It was a hard voyage for both of them, but not a long one, and when they came in sight of the fair ground everybody ran out to see the remarkable sight of a cow being sailed through the streets like a ship. Cheers and laughter filled the air, and when the captain finally whirled his cow around at the gate of the fair ground and brought her neatly "up into the wind" the shout that arose might have been heard two miles away.

Unfortunately Captain Patterson's cow did not take one of the prizes for blooded stock, but the captain himself was given a special prize by the fair commissioners for "the best advice for getting balky cattle to market."—Outlook.

## Honest but Cute Yankee.

There is a funny case of international honesty down in Arizona, just on the line between that territory and Mexico. A Yankee farmer lives there, one Amasa Barrow by name, and it is his business to raise chickens. Chicken feed is cheap in Mexico and chickens bring fine prices in Arizona, but to raise fowls in Mexico and bring them across the boundary or to buy the feed and bring it across, would involve the payment of a considerable duty, which would eat the profits about as fast as the hens could eat the corn. As for smuggling, that was not to be thought of.

Amasa is a Yankee, and he is so honest that his neighbors say he wouldn't take advantage of a man in a horse trade. But he is also full of Yankee ingenuity, and after deep cogitation he built a long, slim hencoop, one-half of it in Arizona and the other in Mexico. On the line there is a gate. Over the line there are barns containing feed. At feeding time the gate is opened, and the chicken fancier shoos his flock into Mexico, where they eat their meal. Then he shoos them back to the protection of the American flag, where they digest this Mexican grain, lay their eggs and carry on their family affairs. Mr. Barrow saves about 50 per cent on his grain and makes about that much on his chickens, and if there is any smuggling done it is done by the innocent and irresponsible biddies.—Washington Times.

## Meek, but Vigorous.

She was the daintiest of the dainty—face, figure, air and apparel all proclaimed it. To be sure he had not heard her speak as yet, but from the lips of so pretty a little patrician only pearls and diamonds could fall. It was strange that she should be at the races unattended, but that, of course, was but the accident of a moment. Her husband or brother could not be far off and would rejoin her in a moment. Time went on, though, and still she sat alone. Presently something happened. One of the horses stumbled and fell. The jockey was pitched headlong to the ground. He lay white and still. The man turned to look at her. There she sat, the color flown from her cheeks, her lips parted, her eyes wide and staring. He ventured to reassure her. "Oh, I don't believe he's badly hurt," he said. "Hurt?" she repeated quickly as a flash. "I only hope he's broke his neck. I had \$20 on the little scoundrel."—New York Sun.

## The Women of Guiana.

The wife of the coolly in Guiana is a woman who is very much to be envied. Every gold or silver piece her husband receives for his services is beaten into personal trinkets to be worn by his better half. In this condition it constitutes the cash wealth of the family. It is perfectly safe, as it is as much as any man's life is worth to touch the trinkets so long as the woman wears them. These same women are also noted for their beauty. Their features are straight and perfect, their eyes beautiful in color and their forms perfect models of symmetry and grace. Dressed in soft, filmy materials, rich in color and eastern figures, they present strangely oriental and fantastic appearances.

## EASY FOR CHIMMIE.

HOW A SMART NEW YORK YOUNGSTER GOT THE JOB.

An Office Boy Who Didn't Smoke Cigarettes Was Wanted, and Every Applicant's Fingers Were Closely Examined. But the Man of Affairs Was Outwitted.

A prosperous man of affairs who has his offices in a downtown skyscraping structure entered the building the other day with a disturbed look on his face. Although a man with full confidence in himself and one whose judgment was considered second to no one else in the street, he was extremely doubtful of the result of the task before him. He was in trouble because his office boy had left him and he was forced to engage another. The boy who had gone had been a pretty good one as boys go. He had bossed the boss and run the office for about a year and was all right when he had his own way, but one unfortunate afternoon he told the boss that he wanted to get off, as his brother-in-law had died and he desired to go to the funeral.

"I want to go to the ball game myself," said the "old man," chuckling, as he recalled how many times that old funeral excuse had been sprung on him by office boys, "so I guess, James, you will have to mind shop today."

James didn't appear at the office next morning, but an irate woman who said she was his mother did, and she soundly berated the employer for his inhumanity in keeping James away from his brother-in-law's funeral.

The boss tried to explain matters by saying that he thought James only wanted an excuse to go to the ball game and that he did not know there had been a death in the family, but it was no good. The whole family branded the old man as a brute of the deepest dye, and James did not return to his duties.

In consequence of this the employer inserted an advertisement in one of the newspapers for an office boy, and he had got down to the office half an hour earlier than usual to receive the applicants for the place.

There was a long line of them in the hallway in front of his office, and he heard much criticism, some favorable and some otherwise, on his general appearance as he pushed his way through the throng. He called the boys into his office one by one and subjected each of them to a searching examination as to his experience, fitness, etc. He invariably finished up with the question, "Do you smoke cigarettes?" The boys as invariably declared that they did not.

"Never smoked one of their dope sticks in my life," declared the first boy called into the office.

"Didn't, eh?" replied the "old man." "Let me see your fingers." The youngster's fingers were stained a deep dirty yellow color, and he was told he was not wanted.

"Dat's not cigarette stain, dat ain't," insisted the second boy called into the office. "Dat's paint off me fader's house."

The excuse wouldn't work, however, and he was ushered out, as were several more young aspirants for office honors. Finally a bright eyed, redheaded youngster entered the office and answered all the questions propounded to him in a satisfactory way.

"Now, my boy," came the final test, "tell me truthfully, do you smoke cigarettes?"

"What's them? Those little paper cigars?" answered the youth.

"Yes, exactly."

"Nope. Never drew one of them infernal lungs in my life," continued the boy.

"Let me see your hands."

The boy poked out a chubby fist at him. The man examined it critically, but failed to detect the slightest evidence of tobacco stain.

"You're engaged," he finally said.

"Bully for you!" replied the youth.

"So long. I'll be ter work in de morning." He then went out, whistling.

"There's Only One Girl In the World For Me," and joined his anxious comrades in the hallway.

"Youse fellers can all go home," he said.

"What's yer given us? Did yer get der job?" piped half a dozen voices.

"Bet yer life," replied the urechin.

There was a loud murmur of surprise from the crowd, and finally one of the youngsters exclaimed:

"How'd yer do it, Chimmie? De old man said dat he didn't want no dope stick smokers, an yer knows yer was de wurstest dope fiend in der push."

"Oh, youse fellers was so slow dat yer make me tired," replied Chimmie in a disgusted tone of voice. "Course I hit de dope sticks, but d'ye tink I wasn't cute 'nough ter keep it from de old man?"

"Guess yer had a pull or yer couldn't have fooled his joblots," said one of the youngsters.

"Easiest 'ting in de world," answered Chimmie. "As soon as I read his advertisement in de paper I knew dat I was ag'in dope sticks, so what does I do but soak me fingers in turpentine all night, an in de morning dey was as clean as a newborn babe's."—New York Tribune.

## His Way of Smoking Glass.

Murphy—Well, this hates the devil all out.

Mrs. Murphy—Fwat does?

Murphy—Dooley told me that if I smoked a piece of glass I'd be able to see the spots on the sun. Sure, ain't I fairly kilt wid thyring to make me pipe draw? 'Tis the way, I'm thinking, that either I haven't the right kind of glass or else Dooley's been fooling me.—London Tit-Bits.

Shakespeare wrote "native and to the manner born." "To the manner born" is believed to be an American innovation. There is not a single editor of Shakespeare who admits that reading, but there is a wide belief in it, absolutely ungrounded.

## MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market in good shape and prices are strong, while in some cases 1/4 higher.

SHEEP—Desirable sheep of all kinds are in demand at steady prices.

HOGS—Desirable hard fed hogs are plentiful and prices are easier.

PROVISIONS are in good demand at lower prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are 1/2 lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

Cattle—No 1 Steers 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4; No 2 Steers 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4; No 1 Cows and Heifers 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; No 2 Cows and Heifers 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4.

Hogs—Hard, grain fed, 13 1/2 lbs and over, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4; under 130 lbs 3 1/4 @ 3 3/4; rough heavy hogs, 3 1/4 @ 3 1/2.

Sheep—Desirable Wethers, unshorn, dressing 50 lbs and under, 3 1/4 @ 3 1/2; Ewes, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, shorn 1/2 to 3/4 less.

Spring Lambs—3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, gross, weighed alive.

Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; over 250 lbs 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses:

Beef—First quality steers, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4; second quality, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; First quality cows and heifers, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; second quality, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4; Third quality, 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4.

Veal—Large, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; small, 7 @ 8c.

Mutton—Wethers, 6 @ 6 1/2; ewes, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; Sucking lambs, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/4.

Dressed Hogs—6 1/2 @ 6 3/4.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 8 1/2 @ 10; picnic hams, 7 1/2 @ 8; Atlanta ham, 7 1/2 @ 8; New York shoulder, 7 1/2 @ 8.

Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 12c; light S. C. bacon, 11 1/2 @ 12; med. bacon, clear, 8 1/2 @ 9; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 9c; clear light, 10c; Bacon—Extra Family, bbl, \$10 00; do, h-bbl, \$5 25; Extra Mess, bbl, \$8 50; do, h-bbl, \$4 75.

Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 8c; do, light, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4; Bellies, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4; Extra Clear, bbls, \$17 00; h-bbls, \$8 75; Soused Pig's Feet, h-bbls, \$4 35; do, kits, \$1 45.

Lard—Prices are 1/2 lb: Tes. 1/2-50s, 50s, 20s, 10s, 5s. Compound 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; Cal. pure 6 1/4 @ 6 1/2; 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4; 6 3/4 @ 6 1/2.

In 3-lb tins the price on each is 1/4c higher than on 5-lb tins.

Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$1 90; Is \$1 10; Roast Beef, 2s \$1 90; Is, \$1 10.

Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

## THE CALIFORNIA



## SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

Into the ward of the whitewashed walls  
Where the dead and dying lay—  
Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls—  
Somebody's darling was borne one day.  
Somebody's darling! so young and so  
brave,  
Wearing still on his pale sweet face—  
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave—  
The lingering light of his boyhood's  
grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,  
Kissing the snow of that fair young  
brow:

Pale are the lips of delicate mold—  
Somebody's darling is dying now.  
Back from the beautiful blue-veined face  
Brush every wandering, silken thread;  
Cross his hands as a sign of grace—  
Somebody's darling is still and dead!

Kiss him once more for somebody's sake;  
Murmur a prayer, soft and low:  
One bright curl from the cluster take—  
They were somebody's pride, you know.  
Somebody's hand hath rested there;  
Was it a mother's soft and white,  
And have the lips of a sister fair  
Been baptised in those waves of light?

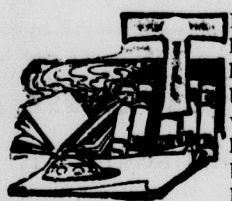
God knows best. He was somebody's  
love?

Somebody's heart enshrined him near;  
Somebody's waffled his name above,  
Night and morn, on the wings of prayer.  
Somebody wept when he marched away.  
Looking so handsome, brave and grand;  
Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay;  
Somebody clung to his parting hand—

Somebody's watching and waiting for  
him.

Yearning to hold him again to her heart:  
There he lies—with the blue eyes dim,  
And smiling, child-like lips apart.  
Tenderly bury the fair young dead,  
Pausing to drop on his grave a tear,  
Carve on the wooden slab at his head,  
"Somebody's darling buried here!"  
—New York Ledger.

## "WHO MAKETH ALL."



HE scholar sat in  
his study before  
his writing-table,  
but he did not  
write. He leaned  
his elbow on the  
table and his head on  
his hand, and he  
was thinking of Phyllis far away in  
Rai Pindl with her husband. The table  
was piled with books—several stood  
open invitingly—and a fair white sheet  
of paper lay on his blotting-pad—but  
he did not write.

Presently Jakes opened the door and  
said: "There's a young woman, sir,  
asking to see you; shall I say you're en-  
gaged?"

"A young woman, Jakes?" queried  
the scholar. "What sort of a woman,  
and from whence?"

"Well, sir," and Jakes closed the door  
behind him, "I do think she's from the  
circus as is on the village green."

"From the circus?" repeated the  
scholar. "What can she want?"

"She won't give no name nor yet no  
message, sir. Shall I say that you're  
engaged, sir?"

Jakes considered it the "height of im-  
pudence" that a hussy from the circus  
should dare to ask to see his master,  
and longed to send her about her busi-  
ness. Fine dolings, indeed, for such as  
she to be asking for gentlemen, as bold  
as brass!

The scholar pondered, then he said  
to himself: "Phyllis would like me to  
see her—she was always kind. Jakes,  
you can show her in."

Jakes departed, much displeased, and  
presently ushered a young woman into  
the room and shut the door after her  
carefully, and in a fashion that said as  
plainly as possible: "Well, I wash  
my hands of this foolhardy proceed-  
ing."

The young woman advanced into the  
middle of the room and then stood awk-  
wardly and said nothing. She was a  
tall, slight girl, attired in a variety of  
garments, startling in hue, and having  
apparently no connection with one an-  
other. Her hair was brushed about her  
forehead and stuck out in a series of  
large "rolls" behind. The hair was  
crowned by a hat of portentous size  
adorned by several rather dejected-  
looking feathers. But under the furze-  
bush of hair the face was oval and al-  
most beautiful in its regularity of fea-  
ture and pure color.

The scholar rose and bowed, then  
with old-fashioned courtesy he set a  
chair for her, and having seen her seated,  
murmured something shyly as "to  
what he was indebted for the pleasure  
of this visit?"

The girl stared at him with wide blue  
eyes, then said, abruptly: "I say,  
you're a knowin' old cove, aren't you?"

The scholar started a little at this de-  
scription of himself, and waved his  
hands in deprecating wise. The girl  
went on: "I've heard in the village as  
you are always a-studyin' old books,  
and knows all sorts of heathenish lingo;  
now do you know 'ow to make a love  
poshin'?"

The scholar gazed at her in speech-  
less astonishment, then he grasped the  
edge of his writing-table for support  
and stammered: "Do I understand you  
to ask me if I know anything about  
love philtres?"

"Yes, that's the ticket!" said the girl,  
genially. "I want a love poshin to give  
my young man. 'E's been and took up  
with Mad'selle Leonore, what does the  
trials of strength, and I want to bring  
'im back to me. You give me the per-  
skipation and I'll ask the gallipot to  
make it up. I was sure as you'd  
know."

The scholar felt quite sorry for her  
when he realized the disappointment  
he was about to inflict, she smiled so  
prettily and looked so pleased. He  
shook his head, then he said gently:  
"I'm afraid I am quite unable to help  
you in this matter. I know nothing of  
such things, neither do I believe that  
they can have the smallest effect."

"But I thought you was always a-  
studyin' ancient days," said the girl in  
an argumentative voice, leaning for-  
ward in her chair. "Do think—in some

of them old books" (waving her hand in  
the direction of the book-lined walls)  
"Ain't there something in some of them  
old books?"

"I fear not," said the scholar, almost  
sadly, she was so eager, so much in  
earnest. The girl drew herself up in  
her chair and said, abruptly:

"I'm a honest girl, I am."

"That I am sure you are, and there-  
fore you need no love philtres. Believe  
me, you are quite pretty and good  
enough to inspire love, an honest love,  
without recourse to magic." The  
scholar spoke persuasively, his voice  
was very gentle and his manner court-  
ly. The girl winked her wide blue eyes  
and made a little swallowing motion  
with her throat, then she coughed and  
continued:

"My father's brought us up strict, 'e  
ave. 'E doan't 'old with swearin' for  
women; and if we was light 'e'd say  
the 'orse w'ip about our shoulders, 'e  
would. 'E's clown in our show, 'e is."

There was silence for a minute in the  
big library, then the scholar said gen-  
tly: "Why do you want a love philtre?"

Is the—man you are engaged to fickle?"

"Well, 'e runs after Mad'selle Leon-  
ore, and I can't stand it, and I rates  
'im, and 'e laughs at me, and I'm beas-  
tly miserable, I am!"

The girl's voice broke, and great tears  
rolled down her cheeks. The scholar  
was much distressed. He was a very  
learned man, and instructed in the best  
wisdom of many lands, but he had also  
studied diligently a book that it re-  
quires no great erudition to understand,  
but only what is quite as rare, a hum-  
ble heart. A certain saying in that  
book which runs: "But thou hast mer-  
cy upon all, and winketh at the sins of  
men; because they should amend,"  
came into his mind, and the trouble of  
this poor circus girl was very real to  
him. She wiped her eyes with a gayly-  
bordered pocket-handkerchief, and  
said:

"What would a lidy do?"

The scholar pondered for a moment,  
then said diffidently, and with extreme  
shyness: "I think that she would not—  
show that she minded. That she would  
try to be always sweet and good-tem-  
pered and gracious, above all to Mad-  
am What's-her-name. Don't let him  
think himself so precious, my child. We  
all value what is hard to obtain. He's  
too sure of you or he wouldn't tease  
you. If you are wise, and if he is  
worth having—if he's worthy of you  
and of your good father, you'll find  
that all this nonsense will come to an  
end as a tale that is told."

It was a long speech for the scholar  
to make; he flushed a little as he made  
it, and the circus girl gazed at him ad-  
miringly, exclaiming:

"You are a knowin' old cove!"

The scholar shook his head and said  
humbly: "I fear I am ignorant in  
these matters. I have only known three  
women intimately in my life—my moth-  
er, my wife, and my daughter."

"Is that what your daughter did—  
the young lidy as is just married?" she  
asked eagerly.

"I don't know what she did," answer-  
ed the scholar gently; and indeed it was  
true, for the engagement had come up-  
on him as a bolt from the blue while he  
was thinking of Phyllis as still in pina-  
fores.

"Was she very 'ard to please?" per-  
sisted the girl.

Hah Phyllis been hard to please? the  
scholar asked himself. He did not  
know. It had not taken long to please  
her, anyhow; so he said: "I don't  
know if she was hard to please, but I  
know that whatever she did was right  
and sweet and womanly, and you can  
do all that yourself my dear."

"I wish I was a lidy!" sighed the cir-  
cus girl; "but father says as one can  
be as good a girl in a troupe as if one  
was a scripture reader, 'e do. I see  
you're a sky pilot by yer checker. What  
do you say?"

"I quite agree with your father; he  
must be a most sensible man, and I  
wish I knew him. Believe me, a cir-  
cus lady can be just as useful as any  
other if she will only try, and I am  
sure you'll try."

The girl rose from her seat, so did  
the scholar; she held out her hand to  
him and he took it, and the old man  
and the girl looked into each other's  
eyes.

"Good-bye," said the girl; "I'm glad I  
came, though you are so ignorant about  
love poshins!"

"I'm very glad you came," said the  
scholar heartily; "and, believe me, you  
need no 'love poshins,' you are quite  
charming enough without!" The girl  
flushed up to the roots of the furze-  
brush. Then the scholar said: "Would  
you like some roses?" The girl said:

"Please, sir," in the shyest, smallest  
voice, and the scholar held the door  
open for her to pass out. Then he fol-  
lowed her across the hall and through  
the open front door. He took his prun-  
ing-knife from his pocket and he cut  
a great bunch of the roses that were  
famed throughout the county, then he  
walked down the drive with her, and  
at the lodge gate he bade her good-bye.

She started down the road, and then  
looking back and seeing him still stand-  
ing at the gate, she ran back, saying  
breathlessly: "I wish you'd come and  
see me ride. I can jump through the  
'oops beautiful, I can! I should like  
to show yer."

The scholar's eyes were very kind,  
but he shook his head, saying: "I'm  
getting an old man, my dear; I hardly  
ever go out at night."

"But there's a matinee—an afternoon  
show"—she explained, "this afternoon."

The scholar wavered, then the be-  
seching blue eyes caught his and held  
them. "Phyllis would like me to," he  
murmured; then—"I will come and see  
you ride this afternoon."

"I shall look out for you, mind," said  
the girl; "don't you forget!"

The scholar did not forget—he went!

—Windsor Magazine.

Our idea of a good joke on a woman  
is a pair of twins.

## Topics of the Times

It is illegal to practice hypnotism in  
Belgium.

The number of persons born blind  
averages 65 in every 1,000,000.

It is said that the Greenland whale  
sometimes attains the age of 400 years.

The Danes were the first to abolish  
slavery in their West Indian posses-  
sions.

In all the great capitals of Europe,  
save London, some theaters are sub-  
sidized.

Less than one-tenth of the arable  
land of the Russian Empire is under  
cultivation.

Vinegar is mentioned in the Egyptian  
records as a medicine in the tenth cen-  
tury B. C.

A flowering plant is said to abstract  
from the soil 200 times its own weight  
in water.

A mechanical device, recently patent-  
ed, pastes paper labels on 100,000 tins  
in ten hours.

According to figures and statistics,  
the wars of the past forty years have  
blotted out 2,500,000 lives.

The giraffe is the only animal who is  
really dumb—unable to express itself  
by any sound whatever.

The Republic of Uruguay has more  
newspapers in proportion to its popu-  
lation than any country in the world.

It takes eight times the strength to  
go upstairs that is required to accom-  
plish the same distance on a level.

A million acres of forest are cut down  
every year to supply European railway  
companies with sleepers on which the  
lines are laid.

In Austria every newspaper appearing  
more than twice a month has to deposit  
caution money if politics are treated  
or mentioned.

The Japanese propose to erect a great  
monument, built of iron and similar to  
the Eiffel Tower, in commemoration of  
their victories.

Unbreakable mirrors are now being  
made by putting a coat of quicksilver  
on the back of a thin sheet of celluloid  
instead of on glass.

Grasshoppers attain their greatest  
size in South America, where they grow  
to a length of five inches, and their  
wings spread out ten inches.

Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Rou-  
mania, has written it is said, opera  
librettos in four languages—French,  
German, Swedish and Roumanian.

The willow is one of the most adap-  
table of plants. A willow switch stuck  
in the wet ground will almost invari-  
ably take root and grow up into a tree.

In Mexico and Siam judge, jury, and  
lawyers all smoke in court, if they wish  
it, while a case is being heard. Even  
the prisoner is not deprived of his cigar  
or cigarette.

A defender of English sparrows  
comes forth with the plea that, inas-  
much as they feed on seeds of waste  
plants and weeds, they are a positive  
benefit to the farmer.

The word coolie, or kholee, is East  
Indian, and means mixed race, forming  
two-thirds of the population of Gujerat;  
but the name is given indifferently to  
any Indian porter or laborer.

No cycle is carried on a Russian rail-  
way unless the tool-waist is removed.  
This regulation is due to the fact that  
on one occasion a cyclist left in his wal-  
let a revolver, which went off and in-  
jured a railway employee.

A scheme for a women's theater is  
now on foot in Paris. This theater will  
produce plays by feminine authors  
only, or such as are written by men  
and have for their avowed object the  
advocacy of women's rights.

Indiarubber, in spite of its growing  
scarcity and expense, is meeting with  
favor abroad as a paving for streets.  
It is said to be perfectly noiseless, un-  
affected by heat or cold, and less slip-  
pery and more durable than asphalt.

Public school teachers in San Fran-  
cisco are required to join a pension as-  
sociation. Each will pay one dollar a  
month into the treasury, and will be al-  
lowed to retire after thirty years' ser-  
vice with an annuity of six hundred dol-  
lars a year.

One of the newest paying professions  
is said to be that of a trunk-packer. In  
many of the large trunk shops you can  
hire a man who will pack your trunk  
artistically, folding expensive gowns  
and other garments in tissue-paper, and  
stowing away delicate articles in the  
safest way.

The universities of Göttingen and  
Jena are in close competition for the  
doubtful honor of being the center of  
German student dueling. In spite of  
contradictions it is reiterated that in  
Göttingen hardly a day passes that a  
duel is not fought. Not long since  
twelve duels with more or less serious  
results were fought there within twenty-  
four hours. The record of Jena is  
twenty-one within the same length of  
time.

A Bird's Friendship for a Boy.

It is a rare occurrence for animals in  
a wild state to select man for a com-  
panion and friend, yet well-authenti-  
cated instances when this has been  
done are a matter of record. The fol-  
lowing instance is vouched for by my  
correspondent, a young woman who is  
a close and accurate observer: Last  
week my brother (a lad of twelve) kill-  
ed a snake which was just in the act of  
robbing a song sparrow's nest. Ever  
since then the male sparrow has shown  
his gratitude to George in a truly won-  
derful manner. When he goes into the  
garden the sparrow will fly to him,  
sometimes alighting on his head, at  
other times on his shoulder, all the  
while pouring out a tumultuous song  
of praise and gratitude. It will ac-

company him about the garden, never  
leaving him until he reaches the gar-  
den gate. George, as you know, is a  
quiet boy, who loves animals, and this  
may account, in a degree, for the spar-  
row's extraordinary actions."

I am perfectly convinced that the  
nesting birds on my place know me,  
and that they remember me from one  
nesting-place to another. I have re-  
peatedly approached my face to within  
a foot of setting birds without alarm-  
ing them. On one occasion I even  
placed my hand on a setting cardinal,  
which merely fluttered from beneath  
it without evincing further alarm; yet  
no wild bird has ever evinced toward  
myself any especial degree of friend-  
ship. When I was a lad I remember  
that a certain decrepit old drake would  
follow me like a dog, and appeared to  
enjoy himself in my society. I could  
not appreciate his friendship then, and  
greatly fear that I was, at times, rather  
cruel to the old fellow.—Louisville  
Courier-Journal.

Tie Between Mother and Daughter.

"The careful shelter of the girls of the  
stately Colonial days in American his-  
tory is as possible with us to-day as it  
was in the olden times," writes Edward  
W. Bok, deprecating, in the Ladies'  
Home Journal, the too great liberty  
young girls by their parents. "Not in  
the letter, perhaps, but in the spirit.  
But before we can bring back those  
ideal influences it is necessary that we  
should return to one or two of the con-  
ditions which existed and made those  
influences possible. Our mothers should  
be more familiar with their  
daughters than they are. The multi-  
farious outside duties into which wo-  
men of this latter day have gone have  
not served to strengthen the tie be-  
tween mother and daughter. If any-  
thing, they have loosened the relation.  
The Colonial mother lived in her home;  
the mother of to-day lives too much  
outside of it. The daughter in the  
Knickerbocker home was the first  
thought of the mother; the daughter of  
to-day is all too often the last thought  
of her mother. Such changes in home  
affairs are not marks of progress. In  
fact, it requires a reading of old books  
sometimes to see how little actual  
progress we have really made. More  
often, the wisest progress would be for  
us to go back a bit, and see whence we  
started. There are potent lessons for  
us in the past. Our grandmothers  
knew a thing or two. Some things they  
knew better than do their grandchild-  
ren."

A Trumpeter's Courage.

During a French campaign in Africa  
many brave deeds were done, but none  
braver, perhaps, than Trumpeter Es-  
coffier's rescue of his captain.  
The Arabs were pressing the cavalry  
of Captain De Cott, and everything  
was in confusion, when De Cott's horse  
was killed under him and the capture  
of the officer and the whole company  
seemed inevitable.

At that moment the trumpeter of the  
company leaped from his horse and  
gave it to De Cott, saying, "Take him.  
Your life is necessary; mine is useless.  
You can rally the men. It does not  
matter about my neck!"  
De Cott mounted the horse, rallied  
the company and continued the fight.  
Trumpeter Escoffier was taken prison-  
er, but the Arabs, who adore courage,  
had witnessed the scene, and appreci-  
ating the nobility of the man, treated  
him with generosity. His trumpet was  
a source of great entertainment to his  
captors, who used often to make him  
give the signals of the various military  
movements. One day Escoffier gave  
the whole repertoire with great gusto,  
finishing up by blowing the summons  
for a charge with an extended flourish.

"What was that?" asked the Arab  
chief.

"Ah!" said Escoffier, "you will hear  
that soon, I hope. That is the signal  
for a charge!"

Drunken Bees.

T. L. Williams, in a note in the Jour-  
nal of Botany, points out certain facts  
about bumblebees which will be of  
interest to some humans. He says that  
these insects often get drunk. Their  
intoxicating tittle is the honey pro-  
duced by the crowded flowers of the  
capitulate heads of certain compositae  
and dipsasetae. When the stage of in-  
toxication is reached it is indicated by  
rolling on the back, striking the legs  
wildly in the air and general helplessness.

The bees rapidly recovered from the  
effects, and in most cases were eager  
to repeat the debauch; but one individ-  
ual which had been shut up in a ves-  
culum with copious supplies of centau-  
rea scabiosa manifested the next morn-  
ing a praiseworthy remorse and dis-  
gust, raising its head and forelegs as  
high as it could above the plants, then  
hurrying away as soon as released.

The most dissolute species is the neuter  
of bombus lapidarius. The remorse  
probably indicates the presence of the  
headache, which in the highest animal  
of all is so provocative of good resolu-  
tions.

Be on Time.

Punctuality in keeping engagements  
and carefulness about being on hand at  
church and other meetings at the time  
appointed, seems to many people too  
small a matter to be mentioned or heed-  
ed. But one can rarely in this world  
give a great deal of pleasure at once, or  
keep a friend from a large sorrow. He  
who remembers this will not despise  
the conferring of small gratifications  
and the delivering from small annoy-  
ances. The man who has kept a half  
dozen people waiting by his thought-  
lessness or his preference for his own  
convenience has perceptibly dimished  
the amount of happiness around  
him that day. So has he who disturbs  
a minister and a large congrega-  
tion needless tardiness. It makes a large  
difference in the course of a life. The  
selfish habit of mind which the prac-  
tice engenders and exhibits is also an  
evil thing to be deplored and fought  
against.

## TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note  
to the Unredeemed.



KEEP faith with  
your child.  
Merry people  
are seldom crimi-  
nals.

Abused free  
dom is the seat  
of national dan-  
ger.

Economy fat-  
tens the pocket-  
book—pride  
milks it.

He who nurses  
a grudge, carries a club for his own  
head.

He who lives only for himself, loses  
the riches of two worlds.

Nature is full of God, and glory is  
written on every blade of grass.

To scatter the "blues" go and lift  
some poor fellow out of trouble.

Our most harrowing expectations  
generally die in the hatching.

The natural and the supernatural are  
but different stages of the same law.

He makes the best improvement,  
that improves the morals of his neigh-  
bors.

Self-respect and self-denial, will for-  
ever remain the crowning virtues of  
manhood.

If all great deeds and thoughts got  
into print, the world would not hold the  
books.

A pleasant voice, a cheerful counte-  
nance and a good record, will introduce  
you anywhere.

If your table be full, apologies prove  
your pride, if scant, they publish your  
untruthfulness.

The pig looks straight on his own  
nose when you ask him what the world  
was made for.

There is something wrong with the  
preaching that never makes a sinner  
realize that he is one.

Don't be too ready to say, "Give the  
devil his due," till you are quite sure  
he has no mortgage on you.

It is God's law that nothing can be  
added to our treasures that we wrong-  
fully take from others.

Count your troubles, and you will  
fall down in the dust. Count your mer-  
cies, and you will get up and shout.

He who has never helped the needy  
knows but little of the richer light that  
falls on the pathway of the just.

We are not helped most by the peo-  
ple who soar among the stars, but by  
those who walk beside us on the earth.

Had some people who make much  
noise in church been in Daniel's place,  
the story of the lion's den would not  
have been written.

All Important.

Aristocracies in different places and  
ages have prided themselves on many  
different things. One of the queerest,  
perhaps, is the aristocracy according to  
cheeses, which which prevails among  
the patricians of Zermatt. The aristo-  
cracy of families is valued by the num-  
ber and age of the cheeses they pos-  
sess. When a child is born, a cheese is  
manufactured, which is then called by  
the name of the child. It is partly  
eaten when its namesake gets married,  
each wedding guest tasting a portion.  
The cheese is then put away again, and  
finally cut into and finished at the fun-  
eral of the person whose name it  
bears. When a young man woos a  
maiden, he begs to be allowed to dine  
with her family on a Sunday. His offer  
being accepted, the lovers wait anx-  
iously to see whether the girl's father  
will cause the cheese to be set on the  
table. At the end of the long meal,  
if all goes well, the master of the house  
solemnly fetches the cheese bearing  
the would-be bride's name, sets it on  
the table, cuts it and gives a piece to  
the young couple. When they have  
eaten it, they are a betrothed pair.

Curing the Hens.

Editor Terry, of the Minden Herald,  
wants to know how to keep his neigh-  
bors' hens out of his garden. Well,  
Charley, take a lot of small, stiff cards  
about 1 by 2 inches, write on them,  
"Please keep your darned old hens at  
home," tie a short string to each card  
with a grain of corn at the other end  
of the string and scatter these where the  
hens congregate. When the hungry  
biddy gobbles up the grain that draws  
the prize, she follows up the string,  
stowing it away until she comes to the  
card, then you will see her pull out for  
home, carrying in her mouth your po-  
lite request. Try it, brother, and let  
us know how it works.—Brown City  
(Mich.) Standard.

Blind Statistics.

It is estimated that there are 1,000,  
000 blind people in the world, or one to  
every 1,500 inhabitants, says an ex-  
change. Latest reports show 23,000  
blind persons in England, or 870 for  
each million inhabitants. Blind infants  
of less than five years, 100 for each bil-  
lion; between five and fifteen, 288;  
between twenty and twenty-five, 422;  
between forty-five and sixty, 1,625,  
and above sixty-five years, 7,000 for each  
million. Russia and Egypt are



# OMAHA'S GREAT EXPOSITION.



Success Seems Sure for the Big Show in 1898.

WEST IS ALL IN LINE.

Working with Vigor to Make a Marvelous Showing.

Success now seems certain for the trans-Mississippi and international show, familiarly known as the Omaha Exposition. All the West is in line, and working with vigor, to make the exhibition next year a thing to be remembered, and the abundant crops of the farmers have encouraged them to join in the demonstration. Great resources will be seen, and it will prove astonishing and interesting to view the material, mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth of a section only thirty years old. The motto of the exposition is "Expositions are flashlight photographs illustrating the progress of the world," and no better place to illustrate the marvelous progress of the United States could be selected than Omaha. It had a population in 1880 of a little over 30,000; in 1890 it had with its limits over 140,000 persons. Omaha's growth is only one instance of the marvelous progress of the entire

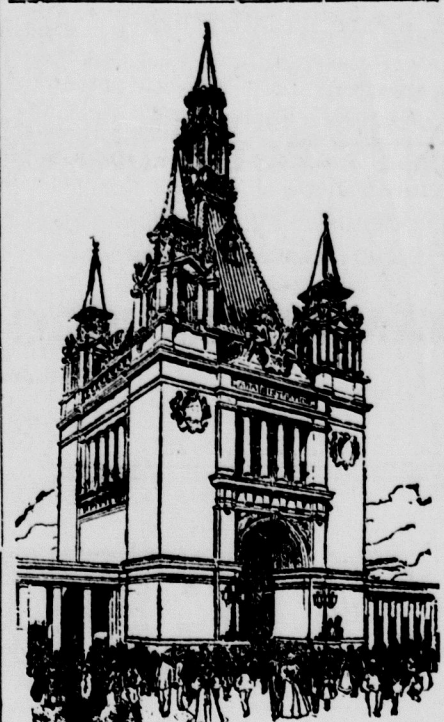
mission. Other states and territories will send large state exhibits collected through private enterprise, relying upon their Legislatures to reimburse them later. Under an act of Congress approved in June, 1896, the exposition is granted recognition as a national and international affair.

The men and women, to whom the work of the exposition has been entrusted thus far, represent all the western states. The president is Gordon W. Wattle; president of board of woman managers, Mrs. Winona S. Sawyer. Following are the vice presidents appointed to date:

Arkansas, W. G. Vinsonhaler. Little Rock  
California, George W. Parsons. . . . .  
Colorado, Henry P. Steele. . . . . Denver  
Idaho, B. P. Shawhan. . . . . Payette  
Kansas, C. A. Fellows. . . . . Topeka  
Louisiana, C. Harrison Parker. . . . .  
Minnesota, Frank H. Peavey. . . . .  
Missouri, George F. Wright. . . . . Council Bluffs  
Montana, John Doniphan. . . . . St. Joseph  
Nebraska, William Neville. . . . . North Platte  
Nevada, William J. Westerfield. . . . . Reno  
North Dakota, C. A. Lounsbury. . . . . Fargo  
Oregon, B. S. Cook. . . . . Salem  
South Dakota, Thomas H. Wells. . . . .  
Texas, Gus Reymershofer. . . . . Galveston  
Utah, Lewis W. Shurtliff. . . . . Ogden City  
Washington, George W. Thompson. . . . .  
Wyoming, Frank P. Graves. . . . . Laramie  
Alaska, James Sheakley. . . . . Sitka  
Arizona, Charles R. Drake. . . . . Tucson  
New Mexico, L. Bradford Prince. . . . . Santa Fe  
Oklahoma, Eugene Wallace. . . . . Oklahoma City

Electricity, applied in different scientific, industrial and decorative ways, will prove a prominent feature of the Exposition, and will cut quite a figure in the beautifying of the site now going on. The late falls and early springs of the Missouri River Valley will give ample opportunity for the landscape works and construction of the buildings in time for the opening day. This site is admirably located. It is on the bank of the Missouri River in what is known as North Omaha. On the east is the uncertain Missouri, whose swiftly run-

Active work has been done by the department of exhibits. More space has been allotted to exhibitors than was taken at the Atlanta exposition, and to three months prior to the opening of the gates. Space aggregating 20,000 feet has been contracted for. The work is divided into the following bureaus: Fine arts, education, manufactures, mines and mining, liberal arts, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, irrigation, live stock and dairy. The electricity, machinery and fishery sections are in charge of the commissioners. The bureau of fine arts is in charge of the Western Art Association. The bureau



ADMINISTRATION ARCH.

of education is under the superintendency of the woman's board. Manufactures, mines and mining and liberal arts are under the direct control of the manager of the department of exhibits. The ground plan discloses the intent of the managers to devote liberal space to live stock and agricultural exhibits. Nearly eighty acres at the north end of the vast inclosure have been set apart for a racing course, live stock stalls, a ten-acre irrigating exhibit in operation, agricultural exhibits, etc. The aggregate premiums for live stock

will take place the water festivities, swimming and diving displays, which can be observed from the colonnades and from the steps surrounding the water.

The railroad terminal building will be situated at the base of the bluff defining the east edge of the section of the exposition grounds devoted to concessions. Two broad stairways follow a zig-zag line up the face of the bluff. These stairways will be about forty feet apart and the space between them will be converted into a waterfall. The distance from the level of the railroad tracks to the top of the bluff is about thirty-three feet, and this distance will be divided into three waterfalls, each having a fall of about ten feet. This arrangement will give the landscape architect ample opportunity for producing pleasing effects and will be an attractive feature to visitors. It will be necessary to dispose of over 1,000,000 gallons of water each day in order to keep the water in the lagoons in good condition, and it is thought that the waterfall will accomplish this result, while adding a pleasing feature to the grounds.

Visitors boating in the lagoon will pass all the main buildings of the Alameda, government, agricultural, mines, machinery, art, auditorium and manufactures. Terraces will show, with great hemicycle stairways crowned with kiosks; there will be electric water grottoes, a mammoth cave, a bluff transformed into a great park, and including the horticulture, forestry, dairy, apary and other exhibits. The band terrace will seat 100,000 persons, and north of it will be placed the live stock and irrigation exhibits and athletic fields. A massive attractive feature in the architectural section will be Sherman's umbrella, a device invented by a Chicago man, by which passengers are elevated to a height of 250 feet and revolved slowly within a circle, whose diameter is 250 feet. At night the tower will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity, while at the apex a powerful flashlight will be placed. This stream of light may be seen for a distance of 150 miles. The mammoth umbrella will stand on the bluff east of the viaduct and not far from the terminal station from which passengers ascend to the Midway or amusement section. This bluff rises many feet above the level of the river, and when the arms of the umbrella are extended passengers in the cars will be over 500 feet above the river.

Omaha is not worrying about her ability to care for the attendance at the exposition. Bed and board for 100,000 strangers are to be provided for. There will likewise be no difficulty in getting in and out of the city during the most crowded periods of the exposition. Thirteen railway systems converge at the city. In this respect it is one of the most favorably located centers of population in the country. Eighty passenger trains arrive and depart daily, and five great railroads maintain headquarters in Omaha. A new union depot is now under construction. It will cost \$400,000 and will be completed in the spring of next year.

## THE YOUNGEST WHEELMAN.

Harry Slining Rides the Smallest Wheel Bicycle Ever Built. This is the picture of Harry W. Slining, the tiniest cyclist in the world. He is only seventeen months old and rides what is probably the smallest wheel ever built for practical riding. His



HARRY SLINING.

mount weighs 5½ pounds, has a frame 7½ inches high, and the diameter of the wheel is 10 inches. It is perfect in equipment, all the parts having been made especially for the diminutive machine. Even the lamp is a midget. Under the guidance of his father or some friend of the family the little fellow pedals along Chicago boulevards with a solemn and dignified air, taking no heed of the attention he is attracting. Occasionally observing a scorching flash by crouching over the handlebars, Harry tries to do likewise, to the huge delight of the spectators. He is learning the pedal mount and is already making feeble tries at simple tricks.

## Roman Baths.

Every Roman in early days had the use of the public baths on payment of about half a farthing. These were not such structures as we call public baths, but superb buildings lined with Egyptian granite and Nubian marble. Warm water was poured into the capacious basins through wide mouths of bright and massive silver. The most magnificent baths were those of Caracalla, which had seats of marble for more than sixteen hundred people, and those of Diocletian, which had seats for three thousand people.

"There's a period in woman's life when she thinks of nothing but dress." "What period is that?" "From the cradle to the grave."

A crazy man always has enough sense to be able to shoot straight.

## How She Cured Him.

"I thought I was going to sell a coffin to one of my neighbors a few days ago," said the undertaker. "A certain young man who had been dissipating considerably of late, and had got into debt, became desperate and threatened on several occasions to commit suicide if his widowed mother did not give him some of the money she had borrowed on their little home. Not long ago he went home with a desperate look on his face, and calling his mother into the drawing room, said, as he pulled a revolver from his hip pocket: 'I will have the money, or I will end my miserable existence.' 'Wait! Wait!' screamed his mother, as she rushed from the room. A look of satisfaction overspread the young man's face as he mumbled to himself about knowing he would get it. In a moment his mother returned carrying a large rug. Quietly she spread it down on the carpet, and then, straightening up, said: 'Now, George, go ahead. I was afraid you would spoil my carpet with blood stains. Any choice about coffins?' The young man almost sank to the floor in his astonishment and disappointment. He was sure if he threatened to shoot himself his mother would accede to his unjust demands and give him the little money she was saving to buy the necessities of life with, but on the day before she had come over to his house and told my wife about his threats. My wife put the idea into her head to chaff her son the next time he threatened to commit suicide. She was afraid to try, but, summoning all her nerve, she carried out instructions, and succeeded. The young man hasn't said a word about dying since."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## Elephants.

Some elephants are said to be good climbers. They make their way up and down mountains and through a country of steep cliffs, where mules would not dare to venture, and even where men find passage difficult. Their tracks have been found upon the very summit of mountains over seven thousand feet high. In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend hills and mountain sides which are almost precipitous. This is the way in which it is done. The elephant's first manoeuvre is to kneel down close to the declivity. One foreleg is then cautiously passed over the edge and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold, he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil if it is moist, or kicking out a footing if it is dry. If the elephant is now sure of a good foothold, the other foreleg is brought down in the same way. Then he performs the same work over again with his feet, bringing both forelegs a little in advance of the first foothold. This leaves good places already made for the hind feet. Now, bracing himself up by his huge, strong forelegs, he draws his hind legs, first one and then the other, carefully over the edge, where they occupy the first places made by the forefeet. This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag, kneeling every time with the two hind legs while he makes footholds with his forefeet. Thus the center of gravity is preserved, and the huge beast prevented from toppling over on his nose.

## Fox a Queer Character.

Henry Stephen Fox, one of the earliest English ministers at Washington, was so eccentric as to make himself the laughing stock of the whole town. He generally did not arise until other people were almost ready to go to bed. When duty compelled him to rise earlier, he was like an owl in the daytime. "How strange," said he to Mrs. Caldwell, one morning at a state "function"—"how strange we look to each other by daylight." His debts compelled him to economy, and he rarely gave dinners. He once invited a large party to his house—Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster and all the giants—and when they were all assembled, he said: "Gentlemen, now be good enough to put on your hats and follow me." And then he led them to a neighboring eating house.—Ohio State Journal.

## The Musical Blacksmith.

"I was walking along a hot, dusty street in Redwood City the other day," remarked a tourist, "when I stopped to rest in the shade of the village smithy. The smith was a giant in stature, and, with the sleeves of his red flannel shirt rolled up to his brawny shoulder and his big leather apron on, he was as picturesque a son of Vulcan as I ever saw. 'I watched him blowing his wheezy old bellows, and then as he commenced fashioning a horseshoe he broke out into song. It was 'The Armorer's Song,' from Robin Hood, that made the sooty rafter's ring."

"Let hammer on anvil ring, ring, ring," he sang, as he struck the white-hot iron blow after blow that made the fiery sparks fly. Then followed the familiar 'Cling, clang, clang, clang.'"

"I have heard Cowles sing that a dozen times, and I have heard ambitious amateurs sing it all over the world, but that song never stirred me as it did when I heard that blacksmith's mighty voice sing it over his anvil. I will never forget it as long as I live."

The singer was big Bill McDonald, the second bass in Grace Church choir. —San Francisco Post.

## Quite Different.

There are fine distinctions, though usually with a difference. In the days when Scotland was even stricter in its observances than it is now, a visitor to Edinburgh was whistling in the street on Sunday.

"Mon," said another, reprovingly, "ye maunna whustle."

"I am whistling to my dog," was the conciliatory answer.

"Oh," was the concession, "ye may whustle to the doagle, but ye maunna whustle."—Youth's Companion.

## LADY ANDERSON.

### The Wonderful Pacer an Interesting Piece of Horseflesh.

Lady Anderson, the wonderful pacer who speeds over the track without a driver or guide, is one of the most interesting bits of horseflesh in America. She is so perfectly trained that she stops at the word of the judges, returns to the post and waits until she hears the word "go." Lady Anderson was born in Henry County, Ind., in 1889. She is of a strawberry roan color, fifteen hands high and weighs 800 pounds. Her form is small and her appearance pretty and graceful. She was purchased by her present owner, William M.



LADY ANDERSON.

Thomas of Greenfield, last year for \$450. In her scoring for heats Lady Anderson displays much grace and vitality and seems possessed of almost human intelligence. Then, too, she is a pacer of wonderful speed. She has cut her going down from 2:14 to 2:08 on a half-mile course. This was made in an effort to reach the world's record of 2:04½. It was done on a half-mile track, which detracts from the natural speed she would have developed. Had a mile track been used the wonderful mare would have done 2:05 or better. There are but two other driverless pacers in this country. They are Marion Mills of Wisconsin, who holds the world's record of 2:04½, made at Detroit, and Happy Jack, with a record of 2:11.

## CHAMPION WHISKY DRINKER.

Swallowed 365,000 Drinks in Fifty Years and Still Lives.

To Dr. Charles E. Mooney, of Lexington, Ky., must be yielded the title of champion whisky drinker of the world. The doctor claims that he has for fifty years averaged over twenty drinks of whisky daily, a grand total of 365,000 drinks. He is somewhat broken in



DR. CHARLES E. MOONEY.

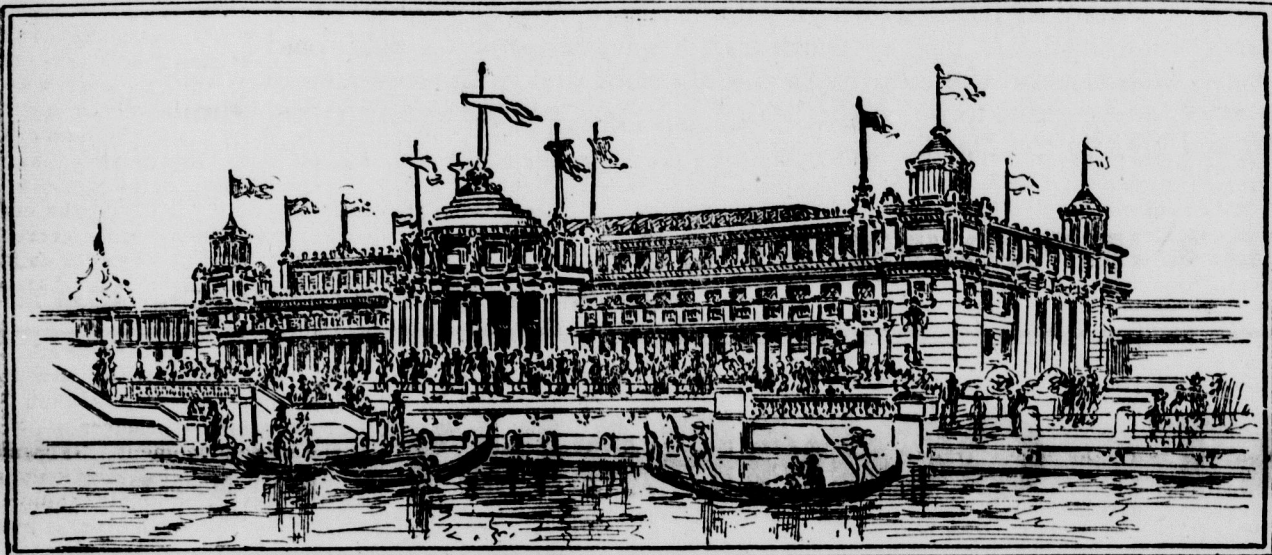
health at the present time, but does not attribute this to the use of liquor, which he continues to indulge in at the old gait. When quite a young man the doctor admits to having occasionally yielded to the influence of liquor, but he proudly declares now that he has not been drunk in over thirty years; that is, so as to forget that he is a gentleman. The facts are astounding when analyzed.

The average Kentucky drink of whisky, or average in any other place for that matter, is one gill. Get out your arithmetic and figure. If the doctor has drunk 365,000 drinks of whisky at one gill each drink he has consumed 91,250 pints, or 45,625 quarts, or 11,406 gallons. This amount of liquor will fill 181 hogheads, or 362 barrels of the usual size in which spirits are packed. This liquor would fill one tank twenty feet high and eight feet in diameter. The barrels piled up in a pyramid would shut off a view of the Washington monument.

It would require fifty tons of rye or corn to make this quantity of whisky, and its actual weight avoirdupois would be 114,060 pounds. That is more whisky than is drunk in all of Greater New York in one week. Dr. Mooney was fifty years accomplishing the task, and aside from that he was a busy man, for a lengthy sketch of the gentleman now going the rounds of the Southern newspapers states that Dr. Mooney has had the most varied career of any man in the state of Kentucky, for he has, in turn, been a student of old Transylvania University, a printer, a soldier in the Mexican war, a news dealer, confectioner, grocer, saloonist, editor, actor and doctor. He was born January 15, 1824, in Mobile, Ala. He, however, went to Kentucky when he was nine years of age and laid the foundation for that thirst which has rendered him forever famous in that commonwealth.—New York Journal.

## Glass Bangles.

Both Hindoo and Mussulman women wear glass bangles, and in the Northwest Provinces they are regarded as sacred objects. If a glass bangle be accidentally broken, its pieces must be gathered together and kissed three times. Every Hindoo woman wears these ornaments until her husband dies, when she breaks them with a brick or a stone, and substitute gold or silver ones, the sign in the north of India that the wearer is a widow. Thus it is that the demand for glass bangles is never-failing.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

trans-Mississippi country. In 1870 the states west of the Mississippi river had 6,435,167 people; to-day the population is over 20,000,000. Many of the states whose wonderful progress and whose diversified resources will be shown in the exhibits to be placed in the exposition buildings were carved out of a region that three decades ago was a wilderness of prairie, sage brush and sand-hills.

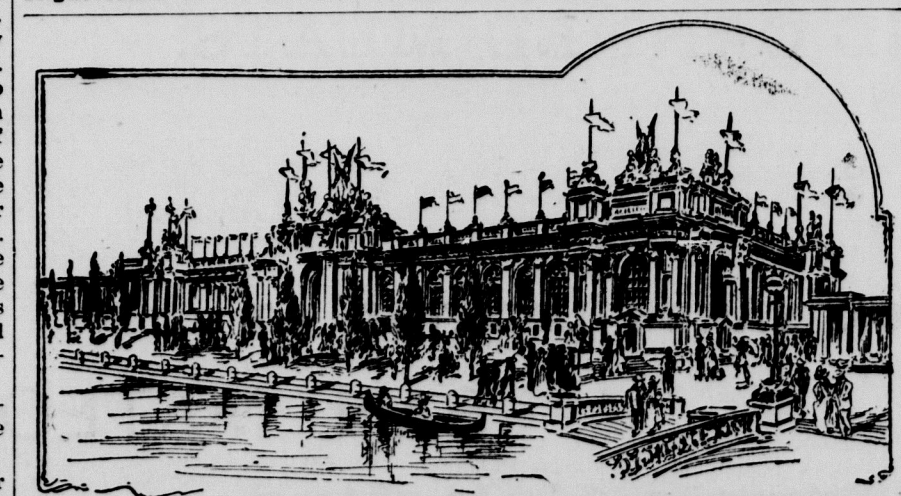


FINE ARTS BUILDING.

It is to signalize the achievements of the builders of this great district, that the exposition was projected in 1895. At a congress held at Omaha, delegates from twenty-four states formulated the enterprise, and work has been going on until it is now settled that its gates will open June 1, 1898, and close November 1 of the same year. Financially the enterprise is in excellent shape. Subscriptions to the stock amount to over \$500,000, the greater part of which was pledged and paid by citizens of Omaha. Included in this sum are the subscriptions and donations of the great railway systems and street car lines, amounting in all to \$100,000. Other railways whose lines traverse the territory will donate liberal sums. The manager of the department of ways and means is confident the grand total of stock subscriptions will reach \$1,000,000 during the present year.

The Nebraska Legislature appropriated \$100,000 to cover the cost of state buildings and exhibits. Illinois has appropriated \$43,000 for a building and exhibits, to be administered under a commission appointed by the Governor. Iowa was the first state to make a preliminary appropriation to cover the cost of representation at the exposition. Montana has appropriated \$15,000, while individual citizens have pledged a like amount, making \$30,000. Utah appropriated \$8,000 and the Governor was authorized to name a com-

mission. The main entrance will be through the Arch of States in the Grand Canal court. This arch, one of the most noticeable in the group of structures, is decorated with a frieze composed of the transmississippi state, the whole being surmounted by a picture figures bearing the United States shield. The bright colors of the shields, contrast-



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

ing with the monochrome background of the arch itself, and the gay effect of streamers flying above, will form a brilliant point that can be seen the whole length of the boulevard. This arch will be built of stone and will remain a permanent monument to commemorate the exposition.

ner, extend between all the buildings and provide visitors with nearly a mile of continuous shade all around the lagoon. The mirror will be surrounded by a false perspective of columns by way of increasing the effect of distance; at this point its width is 400 feet and it is shaped like a trefoil. In this mor-



# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

## WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

### PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

## BEEF, SHEEP AND CALVES

:::

—PACKERS OF THE—

## GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

:::

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY.